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Tower Views

by Clearway

The Dragon Over Europe Calm Eyes Look Through And Cleansing Winds Blow

¶ **Dragons**—Over the face of Europe spreads a widening shadow. Hovering in the diplomatic skies, the dragon of militarism sways threateningly. Czechoslovakia, the Danubian States, Spain—to mention a few elements only—one by one feel the chill of the war shadows as the halter of power politics attached to the dragon stretches with the strain. And yet, fearsome as the dragon appears, and serious as European relations are, the military threat is essentially as chimerical as those dragons of the Orient which seem to hover over city and town during seasons of festivities and which are merely kitelike contraptions of tissue paper suspended by the moving air. • The power of Europe's military dragon to engender fear and wrong action, like that of the Chinese kites, is only as great as men's servitude to the belief in its reality; and a stiff, clean wind of intelligent thinking might as readily blow it from the skies.

¶ **Auguries**—Correspondents who listen to the somewhat muted voice of the people, are practically unanimous in saying that the rank and file everywhere in Europe wants no war. Even militaristic leaders recognize this, and temper their appeals for support by promises of peace. Yet in Germany and France and in central European States troops "maneuver," and the shadow of the dragon falls on fixed bayonets, and in the chancelleries statesmen talk in terms of military might, and the general suggestion is that armaments will decide the issue. •But the whole history of mankind testifies that armaments and their attendant wars may postpone issues, but never decide them.

¶ **Progress**—The progress of society is and always has been in ratio to men's grasp of fundamental truths and their willingness to attune their acts thereto. Thus the cue to constructive world thinking today is found in giving less adherence to the hates and fears and greeds which constitute the war dragon's negative quality and more power to the common denominator of universal love, with its positive qualities of tolerance and understanding and brotherhood. • A holy breeze of impersonal understanding of divine government sweeping through the consciousness of men would make these war threats as powerless as other false human concepts referred to by the Psalmist when he sang: "For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more."

¶ **Transients**—Where the shadow strikes today there are signs of encouragement, indicating that the old mesmerism of intolerance and mob indignation is being broken. London reports that, despite the preponderance of military power on the part of the democracies, the tone to be used in the present crisis shall continue to be conciliatory. Reichsführer Hitler is to be appealed to on lines of humaneness to curb the more radical of his followers. Czechoslovakia officialdom wrestles with the problem of minorities (the present European tinder box) in a broadening frame of thought. France and Yugoslavia both examine the problem of war threats and come to similar conclusions; namely, that as yet the German manoeuvres and the Sudeten German claims are in the paper dragon stage. In Germany a hint appears of a willingness to see the Sudeten problem settled within the boundaries of the Czech nation. There is also informed reason for believing that a large body of Germans have been impressed by England's recent speedy diplomatic and naval activities, and by the shift in the diplomatic game which would inevitably place the guilt of war on the German people.

¶ **And, surprisingly enough**, amongst the confusion of ideologies, this week in Yugoslavia the hope of forward thinking Europeans—a United States of Europe—makes its reappearance, this time in the more modest suggestion of a United Balkan States. • No, the war dragon is not as truly formidable as its outward show indicates; but it will remain a threat until it is blown away through disarmament. And the beginning of disarmament rests with the thinking of men.

¶ **Watching**—In Washington there is a mood of "watchful waiting" pervading the Department of State as long-range binoculars are trained on Europe. President Roosevelt confers with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other advisers of European affairs. Mr. Hull refuses to take a vacation, remaining at his desk. The impression held in the Capitol is that the European crisis will reach the turn coincidental with the meeting of the National Socialists at Nuremberg and the appearance there of the Reichsführer. There is no question as to where Washington sympathies lie since the President's and Mr. Hull's recent utterances. America is ready to cast its weight on the side of international justice and international law. • Spiritually minded people can make even a higher alliance with confidence that the source of true justice has the power to make itself apparent.

President Back to Hear Results of Primaries

California's $30-a-week plan shares interest with McAdoo's Roosevelt-backed Senate fight

Smith is expected to win in South Carolina, McAdoo in California, an even split for New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30—The latest and in some respects the most striking and powerful of the various plans and projects that have incubated here to gain wide prominence later nationally is the California Pension Plan—"$30 Every Thursday."

The plan's slogan is "Ham and Eggs for Californians" and its principal publication is a pamphlet under that title, bearing an alluring color photo of a generous slice of ham and two fried eggs—yes, and some French fried potatoes and parsley on the side. As this latest plan gains astonishing impetus this midsummer, the season's political keynote really is: "Ham and eggs over California."

No less than one third of the voters of the State have already signed petitions to put this plan on the November ballot—about a million of them. Supporters contribute one cent a day, and revenues this month with which to distribute literature and buy radio time run at from $1,500 to $1,800 a day. An accounting by a CPA is regularly broadcast. Leaders of the plan have kept themselves in the background. It is almost an anonymous crusade, save that the names of three little-known citizens are specified in the initiative petition as future administrators. And various political candidates have fallen over themselves to endorse the plan or to throw kind if ambiguous phrases in its direction.

For the California Pension Plan, with nearly a million signed backers, is plainly a formidable challenge. The reasons are evident: the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—A new political atmosphere hung over Washington today as President Roosevelt arrived here from Hyde Park and as voters went to the primary polls in California and South Carolina. Today, Mr. Roosevelt has very definitely parted company with the Conservative Wing of the Democratic Party. All the events since his last visit here have emphasized that, and the unfolding campaign in which he is being drawn, or voluntarily entering, deeper and deeper, promises an accentuation of a development likely to be a dominating factor in American political life till 1940 at least.

Mr. Roosevelt will hear the election returns from the California and South Carolina primaries at the White House tonight. But Mr. Roosevelt's thoughts apparently extend far beyond these immediate contests. The mood in the Roosevelt entourage as it returned to Washington was almost unprecedented.

Not for worlds would Mr. Roosevelt, who saw the press at his afternoon conference, or one of his secretaries or intimates admit officially that he expected a New Deal defeat in California or South Carolina.

But it may be set down for the future record that on the eve of these two contests, New Dealers did not expect to do more than break even. The expectation was success for Senator McAdoo—Roosevelt supporter in California—coupled with victory for Senator Smith, Mr.

((Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Police Witness Is Barred At Trial of Hines

Minutes of court hearing in policy case read as officer is withdrawn from stand.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, today failed in his effort to bring to the stand a policeman allegedly demoted through the influence of James J. Hines, Tammany District Leader, on trial on the charge of furnishing protection for the Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer policy racket.

Raymond R. Stilley, patrolman of the Twentieth precinct, who was one of five plain clothesmen who raided Alexander Pompez's policy bank on Thanksgiving Eve in 1932, was withdrawn from the stand after an hour and half of secret discussion between defense and prosecution counsel and Justice Ferdinand Pecora.

Mr. Dewey had hoped to lead up to the case in Magistrate Hulen Capshaw's court, where the cases against those arrested in Pompez's policy bank were dismissed, allegedly due to influence brought by Mr. Hines upon Magistrate Capshaw.

Case Minutes Read

Following the withdrawal of Mr. Stilley, which the court announced resulted from mutual consent between opposing counsels, Sol Gelb, Assistant District Attorney, read the minutes of the case in Magistrate Capshaw's court.

This was the same process used in reference to the case before the late Magistrate Francis Erwin, when men and women caught in a raid on the policy banks of Joseph Mathias Ison and Marshall Flores were dismissed.

Through the handling of arrests made in these two raids, Mr. Dewey hopes to make good his declaration to the jury that he would show that Magistrates Capshaw and Erwin were two of the public officials "influenced, intimidated or bribed" by Mr. Hines.

Ison, Pompez and Flores were three policy bankers who had been forcibly drafted into the Schultz policy combine on the boast that Schultz could give them protection.

Policeman's Part

Mr. Stilley was one of the five plain clothesmen who, according to George Weinberg, Schultz lieutenant, were reduced to uniform after he, Weinberg, protested to Mr. Hines against their zeal in making policy arrests.

Mr. Stryker presumably entered the same objection to Mr. Stilley's testimony he has made to that of other witnesses; namely, that there

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Czech Council Drafts New Concessions; French 'Departmental' Plan Proposed

Definitive attempt is prepared by ministers to meet demands of the Sudetens.

Mobilization of the elements of peace in the Czech-German dispute became the heightened concern of four world capitals today. Developments included:

1. Prague — Czechoslovakia's "Plan Number Three" offered new concessions to autonomy-seeking Sudeten Germans: Page 1.

2. London — Cabinet Ministers, meeting to consider a firm but friendly warning to Germany, defer diplomatic action, awaiting the Reich's reaction to the new Czech plan: Page 1.

3. Paris — A Cabinet meeting increases the Government's powers for defense preparation as French and American diplomats confer on the Central European situation: Page 4.

4. Washington — President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull confer on European conditions as a more direct American interest is emphasized: Page 4.

Meanwhile Washington observers, studying the effect of Anglo - Canadian - American trade negotiations see an "economic axis" of deep international import in the making: Page 1.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 30—Almost simultaneously with the important British Cabinet meeting today a committee of political ministers is meeting here in Prague to approve the final draft of "Plan Number Three" which would serve as the basis for a new and definitive attempt to reach an agreement with the Sudeten German Party.

This plan, as already suggested, would establish far-reaching decentralization, which would go far toward making Czechoslovakia a second Switzerland—insofar as this is possible in view of the different conditions in the two Republics.

The plan, while it rejects the Sudeten Germans' demand for complete territorial autonomy goes much further than the Government's previous proposals. It would give a large measure of self-administration, with the country divided into departments, at the head of each of which would be an official much like a Prefect in France.

Demarcation Problem

One of the greatest difficulties is the demarcation of these Departments, since the National Socialist ideology of the Sudeten Germans indicates that any minority in their district whether Czech or German Social Democratic or Jew would receive short shrift at their hands. Yet ethnographic statistics show it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

© International

Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia

As he addressed 100,000 of his countrymen at Bratislava.

London Awaits Reaction In Berlin to Czech Offer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—The British Government, encouraged by signs that calmer councils are beginning to prevail in the Czechoslovak-German dispute, decided today to allow time for negotiations on the Czech Government's "third plan" before taking any further action in Berlin to bring to Reichsführer Hitler the desirability of curbing his extremists, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

Pending developments which the British hope will come about in this direction during the next 48 hours the question of making a direct appeal to the Reichsführer is understood to be in abeyance.

Meanwhile, the course of future action is to be in concert with France.

Although the atmosphere still is regarded in Downing Street circles as highly charged, it is remarked here that not only has there been no question of calling an emergency meeting of Parliament, but that the Government has not thought the situation necessitated consulting the Leader of the Opposition which it would normally do if it had to make any grave decision.

Situation Outlined

An official announcement shortly after the British Cabinet meeting said Viscount Halifax, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a full statement of the international situation, "and at the conclusion of the meeting the Ministers expressed their entire agreement with the action already taken and the policy to be pursued in the future."

No formal Cabinet meeting was scheduled for the immediate future, but the Ministers agreed to remain in or near London. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain prepared to go to Balmoral Castle, in Scotland, to report to King George.

Another point noted here is that the tone of the German press appears to be growing somewhat milder. For the first time hint appeared in several German newspapers as to what the Sudeten German demands are. It is declared they are only asking for reforms promised 20 years ago and never carried out.

If this is to be the German attitude in the future, it indicates, in the British view, Germany's willingness to accept a solution within the framework of the existing Czech frontiers. In that case, the question of using in real earnest the troops whose guns the Czechs can now hear engaged in mock battle just across their frontier will no longer arise.

Sudetens for Agreement

All evidence is to the effect that a vast majority of the Sudetens themselves want an agreed solution and are becoming more and more averse to a prolongation of the dispute.

The quarrel has had a serious effect on Sudeten business and industry. Moreover, the Sudeten farmers, who have just finished garnering an excellent harvest, know as well as the industrial workers what war would mean to fields and factories.

It is believed that Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, clearly understands their point of view, perhaps better than do the Deputies in whose hands the negotiations with the Czech Government has been placed.

'Peace Axis' In U.S.-Anglo Trade Pacts?

European crisis viewed as hastening the pending London and Washington agreements.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Fresh upon the consciousness of a world wearied with economic struggles and terrified by threats of war is about to burst a brand new "axis"—an axis of peace.

This will be the axis of "Washington-London-Ottawa," embodied in the prospective trade agreements of Cordell Hull which are understood from State Department circles to be nearing completion.

The new axis—the democratic axis for mutual good will and international business revival—will be set up before the world's eyes against the axis of militarism and distrust, the axis of Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo.

Purpose of Agreement

Under circumstances of peculiar drama the new pacts are likely soon to be announced, according to every advance sign here. The drama is inherent in the situation. The dual agreements for improving trade come at a time of bitter international distrust and fear. They do not represent hostile alliances. All that the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis is, they are not. They do not represent armed force. They will represent hope, good will and democracy. Though they carry no hint of formal alliance they inevitably exemplify the solidarity of free institutions as against dictatorships. To prove they are no mere private and selfish agreement between the English-speaking peoples their advantages will in all cases be generalized to all other countries coming within the fabric of lowered trade barriers and good will which Mr. Hull, day after day for five long years, has been quietly weaving back and forth among the nations of the world.

Trade agreements with 18 countries have now been completed by Mr. Hull. The prospective British agreement is the keystone of the arch he has erected. It will represent agreement between the world's two biggest trading nations. The Canadian-United States treaty is expected to follow the British agreement, and is understood to wait upon its culmination.

Pacts Nearly Ready

A number of recent developments within the State Department indicate the pacts are all but ready. In his speech last week in Canada Mr. Wallace virtually included the United Kingdom pact among the list of completed agreements. In some circles the retirement of Adolph Berle as Undersecretary of State, who was said to have been occupied with final stages of the British pact, is assumed to mean that the work is nearly done. There is other strong evidence that the pacts are about ready. In some quarters it is asserted they are already complete, and that the two great democracies are holding them back as an even more spectacular reply to the resounding speech which Adolf Hitler makes annually at the National Socialist meeting, to be held next week at Nuremberg.

Completion of the Hull trade agreement will have important domestic results. It will be followed in the United States by a period in which interested private parties will have opportunity to appear in Washington to protest any specific tariff reduction. Pressure groups are certain to form. Their protests will be sharp and are likely to find a place in the political campaign now under way.

Advantages on Both Sides

Some Washington officials profess to feel that the European crisis has aided them in getting concessions from Prime Minister Chamberlain. A demonstration of Anglo-American solidarity, it is said, would be immensely popular in England at the moment. This argument, however, cuts two ways. A fair agreement with England and Canada would immensely enhance Mr. Hull's prestige, at the moment, as it would the whole Administration. Both sides, accordingly, have strong incentives to achieve success.

The trade agreement program thus far, it is estimated, has resulted in reducing the average tariff paid on all dutiable imports of manufactured products by 10 or 15 per cent. This ratio will be increased by generalizing the reciprocal concessions in the British trade agreement. The concessions under each new pact are applied not only to the two countries involved but to all the countries of the world enjoying most-favored-nation pacts.

Social and Economic Program Offered to Canada by Alberta

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug 30 (CP)—Recommendations for social and economic reconstruction and a plea for an inter-Provincial conference to discuss the "proper basis" of confederation are contained in the Alberta Social Credit regime's brief to the Federal Government regarding Dominion-Provincial relations.

The brief, which the Alberta Legislature decided should not be submitted to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations which held sittings in various parts of Canada, was released for publication yesterday by Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer.

Declaring that the Alberta Government is prepared to test the soundness of its economic proposals, the brief urges early action by Provincial Governments to "establish the sovereignty" of their people to control policy, and declares that the Bank of Canada should regulate the Nation's money supply to meet requirements of the people.

Monetary and economic proposals include a provincial credit authority for each Province; distribution of a Social Credit dividend supplementary to any earnings and regulation of financial credit. The brief says banks should continue administration of the financial system under jurisdiction of the Dominion Government and subject to control of policy by the people of each Province through a credit authority.

Recognition of the Dominion of a share of responsibility for Provincial losses in expenditures for agricultural relief in drought areas; development of irrigation projects; Provincial railway development and alienation of natural resources prior to formation of the Province in 1905, are urged in the brief.

The Dominion should assume the entire cost of unemployment relief and old-age pensions, it is contended, and should make adequate grants to the Provinces for public health, education, mothers' allowance, highway construction, and maintenance.

The Dominion should undertake construction and maintenance of a properly surfaced transcontinental highway for economic and defense purposes and build an arterial highway from the United States boundary northward to develop tourist trade.

Chaco: Peace Boundaries

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 30 (AP)—Representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay formally exchanged instruments of ratification Aug. 29 of the July 21 Peace Treaty which ended their century old dispute over the Chaco. The ceremony, held in the office of Dr. Jose Maria Cantilo, Argentina's Foreign Minister, was the last step prior to the start of arbitration to fix a definite boundary between the two countries.

The work of establishing the boundary, which under the Treaty must be completed in two months, will be in the hands of the six neutrals—Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and the United States—whose negotiations resulted in the Peace Treaty. A military commission already has departed for the Chaco to examine the boundary zone.

The northern boundary is decided by the terms of the peace treaty itself in accordance with a compromise worked out some time ago. The eastern boundary, which extends southward toward Argentina, is left open to arbitration, but within limits set by the treaty. These limits are designed to insure that neither Paraguay nor Bolivia can be deprived of territory they have withheld from arbitration. It is a compromise arrangement whereby the arbitration is confined in scope and so more likely to be acceptable to both parties.

Intimate Message From the Country

For Variety and Romance the Great American Highway Makes the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails Like Cowpaths

[The Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau is making political, economic, and character studies of important regions of the United States, in a series that will run several times a week, until about Oct. 1.]

The Great American Highway
Midsummer, 1938

A throbbing undercurrent in this series of observations across the continent is, of course, the Great American Highway. For we are traveling by car. Roads have always been the scene of pageantry, of humor, of daily life, of evolving civilization, from the camel trails of Asia to the imperial highways of the Romans and the rolling English roads. "We take the road to Samarkand. . . ." We take the four- and six- and eight-lane highways of the United States.

The Great American Highway, visibly, is playing an ever-increasing role in the life of United States citizens. Today travel by motor has far outstripped other methods. Railroads and airplanes have their very necessary place, but rolling rubber is now the great leveler, the essence of democracy, the overpowering juggernaut that roars over hill and dale, sucking almost everybody in its wake.

Today you buy nearly everything you need at the curb; you eat and you sleep beside the highway if you are traveling far or fast; and if you cross the continent, you become conscious of the Highway as a definite entity—a fraternal continuous strip, that has evolved functionally, as great American achievements do evolve, to meet a modern need.

Well, They Lend Contrast

There is, of course, the tawdry and dispiriting side to the Great American Highway. There is the Coney Island aspect—the Giant Hamburger and the Foot-Long Hot Dog. But the grotesque only makes the symmetrical all the more pleasing. And a considerable dressing-up process seems to be taking place in many parts of the Highway. There are many roads with landscaped borders, many with restrictions on roadside structures, many where nature has done all the glorification that is necessary.

And if you take your Highway with a sense of humor, you cease to mind many of the excrescences. You find that a Hogarth print has its place, after all, in a representative portfolio—and, alas, the Highway sometimes does resemble a Hogarth print. Generally, though, these features are salty rather than sordid.

In many things the Highway has no equals. Its greatest glories—and I am overlooking scenery, for that isn't really part of the Highway at all—are the filling stations. Maybe the jovial innkeepers of Elizabethan England, or Asiatics with their warm hospitality, were forefathers to our filling station attendants.

How cheerful, how brisk, how efficient, how reassuring, how helpful they are! How lordly, how glowing, yet how-spoiled you feel when you stop at a filling station and three or four white-overalled genii leap upon your panting, weary jalopy! One handles the refreshing vital flow of gasoline; one gravely tests the oil; another gives the car a nice drink of water; another polishes like a boy in a cleanser ad until the windows shine; they have all descended on your car like grooms around a precious race horse. It is wonderful; it is almost too much! If it is a hot country, you get an iced drink yourself from a convenient cooler. You retire to washrooms that nowadays have charts hung up, on which operatives mark their hourly cleanliness inspection!

The Hotel Becomes Motel

But filling-stations are not all. Next in newly-evolved efficiency and cleanliness are the latest generation of tourist cabins, auto-courts, or "motels." These are perhaps nicest in the West. Time after time, we have run into spick and span places, with a stall for the car, a room larger and cleaner and newer than in most small-town hotels with tiled showers and gleaming new plumbing. The most frequent price for these convenient little quarters was $2.50 a night. You pay in advance, so you can slip out for an early start.

Actually, the capital and energy that would have gone into the building or re-building of small-city and town hotels, has gone into these roadside hotels. The tourist cabin has definitely come of age, and not even the most particular can sniff at their accommodations these days—if you choose a good place. That, of course, isn't always easy, but you develop a nose-for-motels.

Another glory of the Highway is its cuisine. The best roadside eating places in the country, we believe, are in New England. Residents there will know the familiar establishments to which we refer. But the curb-service places in the Middle and Far West are often excellent. Curb service is another functional product of the Highway. It may still seem rather barbaric to eat a meal off a tray attached to one's car door, but sometimes it is very convenient. It is, no doubt, a result of the little woman's needs. How simple! No face to fix, no clothes to worry over, no straggling hair to pin up, no need to wrestle the baby or the kids in and out, if you have curb service! How lordly and restful, again, you feel when a neatly trousered boy or girl hops to your car, takes your order, and whisks back with the happy tray!

Well, this is just the beginning of an appreciation of the Great American Highway. These are but a few of its notable features. This is but a corner of the life that pulsates down its length, a poor sketch of one of the eminent phenomena of our times.

Erwin D. Canham

Housewife's Steps Fade Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Housewives may think they walk a great distance in a day's housework, but Akron University summer students claim to have exploded that myth in a series of mileage experiments.

The household marathon rarely exceeds two and a half or three miles a day, these tests on how many steps the average woman takes during a day of shopping, housecleaning and baby tending, seem to prove.

Selecting a typical married woman with a young baby, whose apartment was a picture of neatness, the class begged her to carry a pedometer on her person for a day.

They asked her how much she thought she walked a day, and she said she was on her feet from morning until night, and had to keep constantly moving, in order to get through by dark.

"She is always talking about how much she walks," observed her husband, who was present at the interview.

The housewife agreed to try the pedometer the next day, which was Saturday. She hooked it on before she got her husband's breakfast and wore it all through her multitudinous duties of dishes and bedmaking, cooking, sweeping and cleaning. She also included a shopping tour in her day's itinerary, and a visit to the movies.

At night, she looked at the pedometer.

"Only two miles and a quarter," she said. "Impossible. The thing must have broken."

So she tried it again on Monday, which is supposed to be her busiest day. Up and down stairs a dozen times and to the basement she went, during the process of a week's washing. After lunch, she took off the gadget and found it measured one mile and a quarter. The idea of 10 miles a day proved slightly overdrawn.

Juvenile Crime Rouses Police

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 30 (AP)—Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of Boston, Mass., today said the short terms of executive heads of police departments was one of the chief hindrances to successful reduction of crime in the United States.

In an address prepared for delivery before a convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Mr. Timilty said frequent changes in leadership led to disorganization of police departments. In Boston, he said, he had obtained legislation extending the term of the appointed Commissioner from five to seven years. He added he believed the term should be at least 10 years.

He declared civil service rules failed to provide for reward of officers for meritorious work, thus preventing promotions for extraordinary service.

"In my opinion," he said, "this system is too inflexible and stereotyped to obtain good results. Occasionally I reward a special officer for meritorious work by extra vacation periods. This is not sufficient stimulus for good work. . . . We must encourage our men by being in a position to reward officers who perform exceptional police work."

Terming juvenile delinquency the "most important problem confronting police in North America," he told delegates that the juvenile crime rate was increasing because of economic conditions.

"I believe parents should be impressed that lack of supervision, particularly during the adolescent period, is generally the cause of delinquency," Mr. Timilty declared. "You will find, unfortunately, in a large measure, the causes of delinquency may be traced to the parents."

Divorces, the wrong movies, and books all may be factors in misdirecting the child, Mr. Timilty said.

Charles A. Wheeler, Police Superintendent of Bridgeport, Conn., told the police executives scientific devices had proved of great value in crime prevention and detection but "with all of these modern appliances one has yet hardly scratched the surface of the greatest of all police problems, juvenile delinquency."

Chief William J. Reimer of Allendale, N. J. discussing police relations with the public, said policemen's duties would be lightened to the degree that they could convince the public that they are the guardians and friends of the citizen.

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In the Boston Section:

WPA workers have right to organize, says Harry L. Hopkins.

Research Bureau supports Tobin in relief stand.

TWOC discloses $1,600,000 spent on union organization in 18 months.

Motorboats employed in summer commuting.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Bonus Brings Bigger Soviet Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The bonus system, applied more widely than ever in Soviet State-controlled agriculture last summer, is credited with a substantial share in the excellent 1938 harvests. Spurred on by offers of large rewards for work in excess of quotas, or "norms," operators of State-owned agricultural machinery set up new records of output.

Wide publicity was given in the Soviet press to the abnormal earnings of machine operators in State-owned machine-tractor stations. From all parts of the country came reports of men and women who earned as much in one day as the ordinary Soviet factory worker earns in a month. A combine-harvester operator in Odessa Province harvested 175 acres of wheat in one day with two combines in double hitch, and threshed 123 tons of grain. His earnings for the single day were 470 rubles, as compared with the average daily wage of about 15 rubles.

Hours Abandoned

The press does not state how many hours these record-breakers worked. The minimum wage and maximum day long ago disappeared from the Soviet agricultural system. Workers are encouraged to put in as many hours as they will, especially during the harvest season, and it is not uncommon for operators of agricultural machinery to work 16 to 18 hours a day.

A few years ago the Soviet authorities tried to apply a seven-hour day to agriculture as in factories, especially to mechanical workers and overseers of various kinds. But the system proved impracticable, and was gradually altogether abandoned. All agricultural workers—with the exception of "share-croppers" in collective farms—are now paid on a straight piece-work basis. Ambitious and quick workers do very well; slow or lazy workers are barely able to subsist, and cannot even hold their jobs in State farms or machine-tractor stations, where the work is constantly being speeded up.

The whole of Soviet agriculture is coming ever more closely under direct centralized State control. At the present rate of evolution, it should be only a few years until the State has included every acre of arable land in its "one vast agricultural corporation." This year, additional thousands of individual peasants have abandoned the uneven struggle to farm their little plots separately, and joined collective farms as "share-croppers." The State now claims to have absorbed 98 per cent of Russia's arable land (outside of former nomad regions), operating it either directly in State farms or indirectly in collective farms, owned and controlled by the State on a "share-cropper" basis.

The authorities claim that their system has revolutionized agricultural processes, and must eventually be adopted in all countries. It is the only system, they argue, which permits universal mechanization and modernization of agriculture, and national planning of all agricultural processes.

However, it is clear that in return for the advantages claimed for the Soviet system, individual farmers must surrender their indepehdence. The most superficial examination of the Soviet system shows that the peasants, whether they work on State or collective farms, have become cogs in the State agricultural machine, taking orders from State officials concerning what crops to plant, when and how to plant and harvest them, and when and how to dispose of them. The peasants now exercise their own initiative only in the small gardens attached to their houses.

"Wreckers" Blamed

Soviet authorities claim that peasants are better off under their system, because they follow expert advice at every step, and have the advantage of national planning to prevent overproduction. They admit that the present system has been established only with much violence and conflict, much of which may have been unnecessary. The conflict is now blamed upon "wreckers," and thousands of agricultural officials have been shot or exiled during the past two years.

At any rate, the system appears to be workable, and may well be superior to the old Russian system of cultivating small plots which it supplanted. About 1,500,000 small farmers still resist the State's efforts to draw them into its system, and the authorities are not bothering them much at present. The authorities are confident that they will all eventually be absorbed without further serious conflict.

Shirking Farmers Assailed in Soviet

By the Associated Press

Voroshilovsk, Caucasus, U. S. S. R.

Collective farmers near here are backsliding into bourgeois ways, complains the newspaper Ordjonikidze Pravda.

Out of 300 households in the village of Druzhba, organized as a collective farm, 108 hired household servants during the last year. Husbands, the paper says, neglect collective work in order to devote themselves to their individual vegetable gardens, while wives market the vegetable and let servants pinch hit for them on the collective farm.

Madrid Refugee Problem Eased

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Evacuation has reduced from about 8,000 to less than 1,000 the number of Spaniards who have been under the protection of foreign legations and embassies in Madrid since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.

These so-called "diplomatic refugees," are Insurgent sympathizers who have been given shelter from the Loyalist Government under foreign flags. According to reports from Madrid, they have been ferried by the hundreds from the port of Valencia to Marseille, France, by the British Admiralty during the summer. Many of those remaining expect to be sent from Madrid to the coast before winter—some en route to France, others to military internment centers.

This "diplomatic refugee" problem began with the Civil War on July 18, 1936. At that time several Latin-American legations began granting exile to Spanish friends and acquaintances. Then the movement spread to European missions, and at one time practically all except the British and Americans were accepting refugees.

But these foreign flags offer uncertain protection, and the refugees live virtually as prisoners of the Loyalist Government. Most of them are underfed, improperly clothed and women and children were without the proper facilities for their care. Often the embassies were fired upon and raided during the first days of the war, although now raiders stand in some awe of foreign complications.

The Loyalist Government action in stopping special food shipments to the legations eight months ago finally forced evacuation, and diplomats began to obtain permission for the departure of their "guests."

Nevertheless, although the present refugee problem may be solved, another equally serious one is foreseen in foreign quarters in Madrid. Numerous diplomats have reported they have been approached by Loyalists seeking promise of protection within the legations should Madrid fall. It is understood several feel they could not refuse the Loyalists the same protection accorded their enemies under similar circumstances.

Rift in Relations With CIO Leader Admitted by Martin

DETROIT, Aug. 30 (AP)—A frank admission from Homer Martin, President of the warring United Automobile Workers, that his relations with John L. Lewis, head of the auto union's parent CIO, are "thoroughly strained" plunged peace efforts deeper into uncertainty yesterday.

Amid a continuing UAW disharmony and unofficial observations that Mr. Martin and his supporters might withdraw from the CIO, the Union President also took direct issue with Mr. Lewis' methods in attempting to end the Union's factional quarrel.

Mr. Martin, in a double-meaning answer to newsmen's questions, remarked;

"My relationship with Lewis is very fine. It has been thoroughly strained."

Later Mr. Martin objected tartly to Mr. Lewis' sending of letters to UAW locals urging the restoration of peace by, among other means, reinstating the ousted international officers. The officers were removed in Mr. Martin's "Communist purge."

The reinstatement proposal, Mr. Martin said, was "no great innovation."

"We could have gotten that in the beginning," he said. "We were given that offer by the expelled officers themselves before the trials started. That's all they wanted."

Mr. Martin said that, while it was not customary to have all letters to UAW locals pass first through the executive board, "such a letter" as that from Lewis should have gone through the board.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

America's Sly Digger Wins a Degree

Dignity was cast aside when the degree of Master of Innuendo and Snappy Comeback was conferred upon Charlie McCarthy at Chicago by Northwestern University. Dean Ralph Dennis (left) officiated, and Edgar Bergen, Charlie's partner, stood by as the award was bestowed upon one of this era's most widely-known public figures. If Charlie acquires a college accent it will not be surprising.

© Harris & Ewing

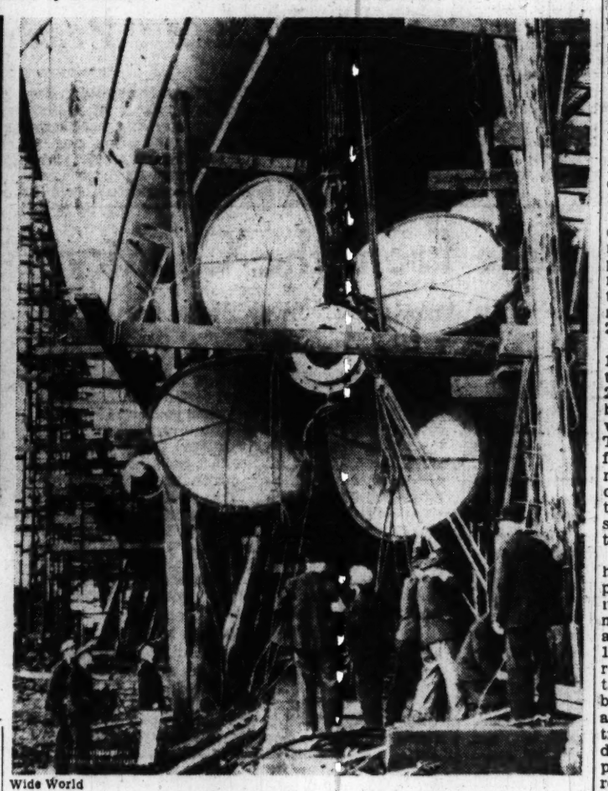
Congratulations on Reappointment

Charles Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, at right, congratulates Donald Wakefield Smith on his reappointment by President Roosevelt to another five-year term on the Labor Board. Mr. Smith's reappointment was opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

© Harris & Ewing

Beatrice McConnell

is slated for a key job when Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, sets up a staff for the regulation of children's employment under the Wage-Hours Act. She is now head of the Industrial Division of the Bureau.



Wide World

Propellers for a Liner

The first propeller of the Queen Elizabeth, sister ship of the Queen Mary, is fitted to the ship's hull after the rudder had been put into place in the ship building yards at Clydebank, Scotland. The Queen Elizabeth is scheduled to be launched Sept. 27.

Marooned Fishermen Located by Airman

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 30 (AP)—An "O. K.," traced in the sand on the Mexican Coast, spelled the safety today of 10 fishermen marooned there by a tropical hurricane which swept inland and caused three fatalities in the Monterrey, Mexico., area.

Pilot Les Mauldin returned here yesterday after a flight over the sparsely settled coast where the men had been isolated by wind and water.

One of the marooned men printed a large "O. K." in the sand as the plane flew over their temporary shelter, 32 miles up the coast from Eighth Pass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Argentine General Loses Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A banquet given to a group of Radical Party leaders by Gen. Juan Bautista Molina, President of the Military Club, has been followed with unfortunate consequences for the host besides giving rise to much political speculation.

The General has been relieved of his position as Engineering Departmental Chief of the War Ministry, and, although there is official reserve, it seems fairly certain that the Government did not like the alleged political character of the gathering or the part played by the General.

The popularly accepted reason of the gathering was that there was a deal between army chieftains and Radical leaders whereby the purchase of the 2,000,000 peso Peace Palace as the future Military Club headquarters would be assured with the Party's votes. Other versions were more significant, though less likely, as, for instance, that a bargain had been struck to the effect that the Army would assure honest elections.

Whatever the subject of the talks, the gathering itself has aroused some suspicion. President Ortiz was one of the first to recognize that electoral machinery has not functioned satisfactorily, but he would be the last to countenance any return of military intervention. He is on record for honesty in elections as well as in administration, but considers this can be accomplished gradually by the National Government program of education and moderation. As the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces it is considered doubtful if he would allow any unconstitutional move.

Stronger Japanese Force Urged on Siberian Border

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP)—The War Minister, Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, called for a strengthening of Japanese forces on the Siberian Frontier today and listed the conditions of peace in the Chinese war.

"Our border strength in Manchukuo must be increased," he declared in an interview in the independent, widely circulated newspaper Nichi Nichi.

"More incidents like Changkufeng [the hill on the Korean-Siberian-Manchukuo frontier where Soviet Russian and Japanese troops clashed between July 11 and Aug. 11, when a truce was reached] are likely to occur.

Must Be Replenished

"Our border forces have been sacrificed to the fighting in China. They must be replenished, particularly the air force."

General Itagaki's statement followed reports from independent observers that, faced by growing difficulties in China, Japan might veer toward a policy of "undeclared peace." It was pointed out, however, that evidence of the change was not contained in official utterances which continue to condition the Japanese people for a long conflict on the mainland.]

General Itagaki, who on July 25 predicted a 10-year conflict to conquer the Chinese, expressed doubt that Japan would accept even an unconditional surrender from the Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and repeated his determination to crush the present Chinese regime.

He declared if the Chinese would depose their leader and offer to surrender, Japan would accept only on condition that the Nationalist Government merge with the present pro-Japanese administrations in Nanking and Peiping.

"Even if Chiang surrenders unconditionally, Japan would find it difficult to accept his surrender," the War Minister said.

"We must remember the statement of Jan. 16 in which Japan declared it would never deal with Chiang. This policy is absolutely unchangeable.

"There is no flexibility of interpretation. If the Nationalist Government without Chiang yields to Japan, we will insist it join the Anti-Comintern [anti-Communist agreement of Japan, Germany, and Italy] and merge with the pro-Japanese regimes."

Silent on Hankow

General Itagaki declined to comment whether the capture of Hankow—at present the main Japanese objective and provisional Chinese Capital—would be the decisive turning point in the war, but he said that, from a strategic standpoint, China would be handicapped by the establishment of another new governmental seat.

He hinted that Chinese participation in a tight economic bloc with Japan and Manchukuo—Japanese-supported State in former Chinese territory—might be another condition of peace.

"Some people believe Japan must demand compensation from China to end the incident, but they fail to understand war chastisement," General Itagaki continued.

"If China changes its views, an economic bloc will be established with Japan and Manchukuo and mutual prosperity will be attained. Thus east Asia will be stabilized. I believe this bloc would create general self-sufficiency."

French Loan Cheers Bulgaria

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The loan of 375,000,000 French francs (about $10,500,000) which the Sofia Government has concluded with a group of French banking houses, follows the effort of French diplomacy to loosen Bulgaria from the commercial domination of a single State, Germany.

Bulgaria for a number of years has sent most of its exports to Germany, and this fact enables Germany more or less to dictate prices. Furthermore, this forms a basis for German political influence. Naturally, Bulgaria is glad to find a market in Germany and is also very appreciative of Germany's success in bringing about treaty revision. There can be no doubt that it was Germany's growing power that enabled Bulgaria to acquire equality in arms and to abrogate the military clauses of the Treaty of Neuilly.

However the Bulgarians may appreciate Germany's aid, they do not want her domination. When Germany offers Bulgaria machines and iron products for a certain price, Bulgaria is very much pleased to be able to say that France and England offer her similar goods, but of better quality and at cheaper prices. That is what the new loan means. Bulgaria is to use it chiefly in buying railroad material from France. It is not really a loan, but credit. France sells Bulgaria merchandise on a 10 years' credit at 5.5 per cent interest.

How Bulgaria will pay it back has not yet been specifically arranged, for in the final analysis Bulgaria must pay in kind. So France will eventually have to buy Bulgaria's tomatoes and grapes. That also will be a good thing for Bulgaria.

It is not to be supposed that Bulgaria will suddenly change its policy for $10,000,000 or so worth of railroad material. Its policy, officially at least, will continue to be one of neutrality. It hopes to refrain from casting its lot irrevocably with any group. It will be pro-French, pro-Italian, and pro-British, getting what it can from all, but conscious continuously of the great influence of Germany in Southeastern Europe.

But since Bulgaria's co-operation is vital in Germany's imperial plans, its good will would also be very useful to England and France. So both sides are bidding, and its stock is rising.

This is a pleasant moment for Bulgaria, after two decades of isolation and loneliness.

Washington State: 21 Per Cent of Men Collegians Earn Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Twenty-one per cent of the men students of the University of Washington were entirely self-supporting during the academic year 1937-38 while seventy-three per cent, or 4,909 men students, were partially caring for themselves financially.

Figures released through the offices of Herbert T. Condon, Dean of Men, show that during the past biennium 4,279 jobs, aiding approximately 2,400 students, were obtained either directly or indirectly through the campus employment office. These statistics represent employment other than through the National Youth Administration. The latter aided 1,241 students last year.

During the academic year $121,101.11, of which $99,853.55 was from the Federal Government and $21,247.56 from the State, was disbursed to university men and women through the NYA project. The average earning per student from this source was $14.90 a month. One hundred and thirty-one cities and towns in 32 counties of Washington and 17 other states were represented in the distribution of this aid last year.

The month of June, 1938, was the high month for the campus employment bureau when 368 students received jobs through the department, reports Norman Hillis, manager. From March, 1937 to March, 1938, 994 students were able to remain at the University and earn the equivalent to their room and board and $15 a month. These are exclusive, he explained, of full-time and part-time employment, department store, and odd jobs or positions obtained through indirect leads.

In addition to these placements, 137 women students were placed in homes where they worked for board and room and some compensation during the past school year.

Cardenas to Promote Mexican Livestock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Word has been received here that at the specific suggestion of President Cadenas, a party to be supported by funds from the Department of Agriculture, will be formed throughout the country to increase the raising of livestock, a food product much needed by Mexico at present.

In answer to demands for protection against predatory agrarian groups, which were seizing their grazing lands, the new party is assured of government protection in property rights, and assistance until large herds of cattle, sheep, and hogs can be once more started in the north, Mexico's best stock country.

This Little Pig Is Goat

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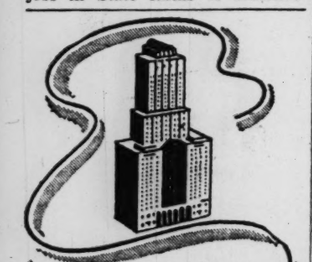

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Plan for Revising Labor Act Put On Move by Wagner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30—United States Senator Robert F. Wagner is taking to Washington detailed proposals by the American Federation of Labor for amendment of the National Labor Relations Act, which he plans to submit to President Roosevelt this afternoon, upon Mr. Roosevelt's return from Hyde Park. The Senator had a two and one-half hours' conference with the Federation's Executive Council here yesterday.

William Green, President of the Federation, said that during the conference Senator Wagner was not asked to commit himself on the changes the Federation demanded be made in the Act.

"We invited Senator Wagner here, because he is the author of the Act, because we worked with him very closely in preparing it, and through those conferences we all felt we understood pretty clearly the spirit and the letter of the law," Mr. Green said. "We submitted to him detailed evidence on the mal-administration of the Act by the National Labor Relations Board, and concrete evidence that the Board is biased, in its administrations and pro-Committee for Industrial Organization in its decisions.

"We showed Senator Wagner where contracts have been invalidated and set aside by Labor Board decisions. Thus the Board is destroying the sacredness and validity of contracts and striking a blow at collective bargaining. The AF of L regards collective bargaining contracts as sacred and binding on both sides."

Altogether, 20 cases were submitted by Mr. Green and Joseph G. Padway, counsel for the AF of L, and in at least 10 of these, the Labor Board allegedly had set aside contracts between AF of L unions and employers, because of CIO objections.

With both factions of labor looking to him as a friend, Senator Wagner was carefully noncommittal later in talking to newspapermen. He confirmed simply the invitation to the conference here and the presentation of grievances for him to study.

The Federation is understood to be laying its line for a campaign in the Harlan, Ky., area, protesting against the contract signed between the United Mine Workers of America, a CIO union, and the coal operators.

Mr. Green has denounced this contract as "a flagrant conspiracy to violate the Wagner Labor Relations Act," with the alleged "connivance" of the National Labor Relations Board.

Joseph Ozanic, of Chicago, President of the Progressive Miners, has been called here to confer with the Executive Council.

New Exhibitors at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ecuador and Nicaragua have signed contracts for 20,000 square feet of space for exhibits in the Hall of Nations at the New York World's Fair 1939, Grover A. Whalen, World's Fair head, announced. Two Indian groups will give color to the Ecuadoran exhibit, while agricultural products will feature that of Nicaragua.

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Pouff—Pouff—and the Pigeons Just Disappeared

© Fox

London Youngsters Have Fun

LONDON—Conjurors may be able to produce rabbits out of a hat, but the London County Council has gone one better, as far as London's children are concerned, by producing conjurors out of the empty air.

When school ended many young Londoners had to look forward to a vacation at home. And they did not look forward very hard, at that. Because a back street is always a back street.

But they had reckoned without the LCC, which during term had arranged a long series of free "holiday" concerts and entertainments for children in its public parks.

On the first bill was Cardi, a magician, who fascinated the youngsters with his almost unbelievable feats. And Mr. Cardi did a better trick than producing rabbits. He made pigeons disappear. He told the children to blow hard. And they huffed and puffed, and, would you believe it, the pigeons just vanished. Almost as good a surprise as the LCC producing Mr. Cardi.

Freer Exchange Of Goods Asked At Hague Parley

THE HAGUE—Modifications in the present most-favored-nation clause in trade agreements should be effected in the light of changes in world economy during the post-war period, according to the view taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in session here.

The most-favored-nation clause in a trade treaty is one which allows the state with which the treaty is concluded such advantages, in matters dealt with in the treaty, as have been allowed to any other state. Therefore benefits conferred by the treaty vary in accordance with the condition as to these rights in the various states.

The conference decided that in view of the fact that post-war commercial policy has been affected by changes taking place, such changes must be taken into account when bilateral or regional commercial agreements are being concluded.

Standard of Living

It was considered that the application of the most-favored-nation clause should not result in a lowering of the standard of living of workers of countries that are parties to the proposed conventions.

Exceptions to the clause, it was decided, must be allowed in the case of regional agreements, or agreements concluded between countries whose economic systems complete one another, particularly when those agreements are based upon the preferential system. The Conference, together with the League of Nations, the Committee on European Union, the International Chamber of Commerce, and other similar organizations, considers that the moment has come to proclaim that a gradual return to the freer exchange of goods is the foundation of a well-organized world economy.

The conference also agreed that an exchange of views on the subject of initiating and framing laws was desirable.

Parliamentary Initiative

It held that the ideal of parliamentary initiative, as distinct from government initiative, should be maintained.

The Conference attached great value to the decision of the Belgian Government, taken on the initiative of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to convene a special diplomatic conference in the near future at Brussels in connection with the revision of the Berne Convention, with the object of concluding a world convention on copyright.

It expresses the hope such protection will be provided for and interpreted in future international conventions in such a way as to offer a guarantee not only of the rights of authors but also of the higher interests of the community where works belonging to the intellectual heritage of humanity are concerned.

It also hopes that in any event measures will be taken immediately with a view to protecting such works both against total destruction and against alterations of style of a fundamental character.

Federal Program Studied by Doctors

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—The American Medical Association's House of Delegates has ordered a special session to consider the national health program suggested recently by a Presidential Committee.

The almost unprecedented action—the governing body has met in special session only once—was announced last night by Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Association's Journal. The delegates will meet here Sept. 16.

Dr. Fishbein said the call specifically listed only the Federal health program but that the trustees may place "any other business" on the agenda. In the latter classification may be the Justice Department's investigation of the Association.

The Justice Department recently charged that means which violated the anti-trust laws were utilized by the Association and the Medical Society of the District of Columbia in opposing the Group Health Association, Inc., of Washington.

Of All Things . . . !

Hollywood Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Can it be that Hollywood's brilliance is dimming?

California's State Department of Agriculture is wondering since its Director, A. A. Brock, received a request from Screen Actress Joan Bennett for permission to bring fireflies into the state.

Mr. Brock, after deep concentration and a consulation with A. C. Fleury, head of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, has decided Miss Bennett may have her fireflies. The glowing bugs, Mr. Fleury said, are not pests.

Miss Bennett wrote to Brock:

"I suppose the request sounds ridiculous. Let me say that it is prompted by the vivid childhood memories of fireflies in the east and the wonder and delight they afforded me on summer evenings. The thought came to me that I would like to see them again in my own garden and that they would be a pleasant addition to the natural beauty of this locality."

Watermelon Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Roman senators back in Caesar's day offered the public circuses, and barbecues have long been used for vote getting, but the current attraction held out by political candidates in and around Atlanta, Ga., at present is watermelon cuttings.

Robert Carpenter, a candidate for the State Senate, has been offering several watermelon cuttings, at which Carpenter-for-Senate Clubs are formed and much political discussion takes place.

Cranberry Bouncer

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration says that electric cranberry "bouncers" may be used soon by some growers on its power lines.

This machine shows whether a cranberry can "take it." A good cranberry usually will bounce several inches, REA said, while a spoiled one or one that is too soft for shipping will not bounce.

Home Builder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUYALLUP, Wash.—Rev. Arthur B. Morris, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Puyallup, has transformed his woodlot into a farm home, with a new house 30x32, which he built himself. He excavated a basement the full size of the house, and six feet deep.

He knew nothing of mixing cement, but learned from asking questions and poured his own cement sills on which the heavy supports of the house rest. The house is now up and ready for the shingles. One of his friends has given him a large cedar tree. This he has cut into bolts, and carted them to his new house on a trailer. There he split the cedar into shakes, with which he covered both roof and sides. There are round rafters, which, exposed under the eaves, give an attractive rustic effect.

The wiring and plumbing he will hire done, but will stain the shakes himself.

Service

TAMPA, Fla., (AP)—A man entered a restaurant here, calmly removed his shoes, handed them to a waiter. He lunched in air-conditioned foot comfort and just as he finished the waiter returned with the shoes, freshly shined. The nonchalant diner replaced the footwear, strolled out.

Bombay, Gate to India

Bombay is called "the gate-way of India."

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Forest Service Flies Its Own In Fighting Fires From Plane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Uncle Sam now owns his first specially equipped fire-fighting airplane. It is here on the line for duty in fighting forest fires on the Pacific Coast.

For several years the United States Forest Service, which will operate the plane, has contracted privately owned airplanes, both for experimental work and actual fire-fighting. But this $15,000 Stinson Reliant 450-horsepower ship is the Forest Service's first.

It is pointed out at Service headquarters here that fighting fires with planes is nothing new. Early control of more than 500 fires in national forests of California during the past month was due in part to use of six privately owned planes carrying food, equipment, and supervisory personnel to fire lines—usually a long and tedious process.

The new green-coated, high-wing cabin plane with Forest Service insignia, has a cruising speed of 175 miles per hour under a full load of 1,250 pounds. Service ceiling is 22,000 feet, and the flying range is over 700 miles. Wing flaps and brakes are designed to permit a landing run of only 400 feet on emergency areas. Furthermore the ship is equipped with an adjustable pitch propeller for low flying and has special bomb sights to dump food and fire-fighting equipment accurately by parachute from an installed cargo bin.

In experimental fire control work the sights will serve to drop water and chemicals on targets. Practical use of fire retardents will depend on aerial experiments undertaken by foresters in the next few months, it was announced.

A handy feature of the Forest Service "Grasshopper," as it has been nicknamed, will be the installation of voice amplifying equipment capable of transmitting verbal messages from the air to the ground. This has been done previously with the British flying forces in contacting Arab tribes, as well as in cities experimenting with traffic control.

Experiments already made with the amplifier for the purpose of fire control have indicated to Forest Service Officials that voice projection is useful in directing lost persons and search-crews, guiding fire-line crews to spot fires located from the air, instructing fire-fighters and giving messages in other emergencies. It is said the voice can be projected from the plane to the ground over an average distance of one and one-half miles.

The plane also carries two-way radio equipment for contact with Forest Service field men at fire camps and national forest headquarters. The airplane is a product of the Stinson Aircraft Corporation, at Wayne, Mich., and was purchased on bid. It was flown here by Harold C. King, engineer pilot.

Seversky Expects Brief Glory

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky is certain the air record of 10 hours, 3 minutes, 7 seconds he set Aug. 29 between New York and Los Angeles won't stand up long. He says an army pursuit ship will be able to crack his record soon.

The little monoplane he ferried here for Miss Jacqueline Cochran to fly in the Bendix Dash, can cruise 3,000 miles without refueling its wing-to-wing tanks and that, he observed, carries great military significance.

"We have learned, from the wars in Spain and China," Major de Seversky said, "that bombardment craft are vulnerable to attack from the air unless properly convoyed. So the big 'flying fortress' that cruises 5,000 miles must be accompanied by pursuit ships that can go equally as far non-stop."

Manufacturers, including Major de Seversky, are working on such planes and soon after Christmas, he predicted, they will crack the long-sought 400-mile-an-hour mark.

Major de Seversky admitted he went "something more than 300 miles an hour" and "Jacky" will have to prove how fast the plane really is in her Bendix flight.

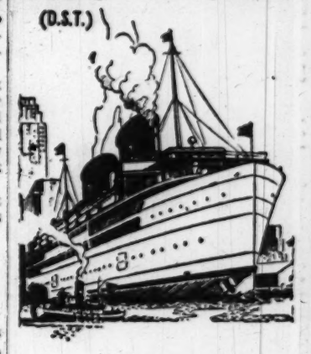
Major Seversky bettered Roscoe Turner's long-held record by 1 hour, 26 minutes, 53 seconds, but when he was informed of this the former captain in the Czar's Guards shrugged his shoulders.

"I wasn't pressing," he declared. "I wanted to see what it would do under all conditions. I flew at altitudes from 16,000 down to 6,000 to make thorough tests."

His average speed for the 2,600-mile flight was 260 miles an hour. He said he stopped in Kansas City, where he took on more gasoline, only to further test the ship by redistributing the load.

The plane is exactly the same as the Army uses, and is powered with a 1,200 horsepower Pratt-Whitney Motor. Major Seversky said he expected tail winds between Kansas City and here, but didn't get them.

Both Miss Cochran and Frank Fuller, San Francisco paint maker, will be flying Seversky pursuiters in the Bendix Race.

5:30 P. M. DAILY (D.S.T.)

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U. S. Diplomats Back French Stand?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 30—While the spotlight of public attention remains fixed on Prague, Berlin, and London, quiet but intense and significant diplomatic activity is going on behind the scenes in Paris.

Following the Cabinet meeting today, in which France's policy in the Central European question has been restated, Charles Corbin, French Ambassador to England, who has been on holiday, left for London. He is scheduled to have an important conference with Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Minister.

Although governmental circles naturally are reticent on the subject, it is understood authoritatively that M. Corbin has been instructed to convey to the Government in London an urgent plea for an unmistakable British stand on the Czechoslovakian issue.

Strong Policy Advocated

In fact it is an open diplomatic secret that the French Government has constantly advocated the policy of a strong joint Franco-British attitude as the best means of forestalling any resort to force by Germany. By indirect means, especially, French diplomacy has been exerting every effort to bring the British Government to just such measures as the Cabinet in London has been considering.

In this, France appears to be backed by American diplomacy. The meeting in Paris of three key diplomats of the United States lends itself to this interpretation—which, though denied in Embassy circles, is credited in well-informed French quarters.

According to this version, the meeting on Aug. 28 and 29 of Joseph B. Kennedy and Hugh R. Wilson with William C. Bullitt was anything but accidental. The U. S. Ambassadors to Britain, Germany, and France are not believed to have limited their discussions to the refugee problem. It is well known that Mr. Bullitt is in particularly close contact with President Roosevelt, and it is also true that he sees Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and other French Government representatives almost daily.

"Gigantic Bluff"

One usually well-informed French writer says today that Mr. Wilson "came to tell governmental circles in Paris that the German business is a gigantic bluff destined to terrorize France and England." At all events, it may be assumed that Mr. Wilson, who has returned to Berlin, took with him a clear picture of the French position, which he can, if occasion arises, convey to Wilhelmstrasse.

Mr. Kennedy, too, left Paris, and is undoubtedly able to explain France's firm attitude to London as a result of his conversations here.

[According to the Associated Press, Mr. Kennedy on his return to London conferred both with Prime Minister Chamberlain and Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany.]

French Governmental quarters make no secret of their elation at the American stand in the present crisis. In France's eyes, Washington's support for the European democracies is considered an invaluable contribution to the maintenance of peace.

Berlin Nonplussed by London But Clings to Czech Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 30—The speed of Britain's activity during the past few days has left Germany rather nonplussed and has brought home to the general public, despite the rigid press control, the possibility of grave international complications, arising from the Sudeten German issue, which would have been thought impossible a few weeks ago.

Today the English Cabinet meeting, following as it does the visit to London of Britain's Ambassador to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, the new United Front of the English press and the transfer of the British Home Fleet to the North Sea has left a deep impression here. In fact, these developments have led certain political circles here to the conclusion that Sir John Simon's references in his Lanark speech to the impossibility of isolating any outbreak of war in Europe really means "England's 99 per cent recognition of its alliance responsibilities."

The united attitude of the English press also has had is effect, especially as it is assumed to be officially inspired. Its purpose, it is maintained here is obviously to establish Germany's responsibility in case of a conflict. In other words, Germany would be termed the aggressor. This assumption is important in view of Czechoslovakia's alliances with Russia and France which bind these two latter States to go to Czechoslovakia's aid should it be attacked.

Both opinion in generally well-informed circles and press comments do not, however, suggest any change in the Reich's attitude. Press and general conversations reveal an atmosphere full of tension and results today of the London Cabinet meeting are eagerly awaited. Rumors and wild reports naturally abound at such a time, especially in a State where press censorship operates. But the general conclusion appears to be that in one way or another the Sudeten German problem must be settled during the next few weeks.

In this connection the Völkischer Beobachter, a Government organ, maintains that Viscount Runciman's week-end visit to Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, was more or less in the nature of an ultimatum from the British Government delivered by their "mediator" in the Czech-German dispute. The Sudeten German leader was presented with a new plan for rearrangement of Czechoslovakia's administration on the Swiss model, and it was indicated to him that this was the final concession which the Sudeten German Party could expect.

Czechs Blamed by Reich

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—The German Foreign Office spokesman warned on Aug. 29, "A latent crisis is threatening to become acute," as Reichsführer Hitler made a tour of Reich fortifications along the French border.

Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz complained that nothing concrete yet had been done by Czechoslovakia to give Sudeten Germans their rights as it warned of the crisis.

"The Czechs have been handing out programs and assurances for the past 20 years but all they had in common was to confirm them in the power to lord it over other nationality groups," the organ said.

It added that a "crisis isn't solved by one great power crediting the Czechoslovak Government with the best intentions just because it proposed to the Sudetens a new plan concerning which nothing is known."

The paper then went on to urge that "representations concerning the crisis should be directed to those in power to mend matters radically and without delay so they shall not be left under the impression that they have done enough and that anyway they are safe by being backed by great powers."

"Until now Prague has persisted in the delusion that Czechs in the border regions are and should be lords of the country and that they can behave as such, instead of as what they are—a typical minority," the Foreign Office spokesman concluded.

The authoritative newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, however, deprecated the prospect of war with the assertion that "no one wants a conflict, and if plan number three (of the Czechoslovak Government on minorities) gives Germans their rights, no English Minister will need to think about such an eventuality."

The paper referred to the warning in his speech Saturday by Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Britain might have to participate in the event of war.

Reichsführer Hitler continued his inspection of Germany's border fortifications, and was expected to visit all such military zones from Aachen, near the Belgian frontier, south to near Basel, Switzerland.

The Führer on Aug. 28 visited Kehl, opposite Strasbourg, France, and a communiqué said he "was greeted by troops and the populace with indescribable joy" everywhere that he stopped.

Balkan Capitals Calm

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 30 (AP)—Foreign offices in the Balkan States displayed no excitement today in connection with the Czechoslovak crisis and the official press assured the public there was no immediate danger of war.

Responsible officials in Belgrade and Bucharest denied that their Foreign Offices had issued warnings to Germany not to invade Czechoslovakia.

Privately, however, these officials indicated that the sympathies of Yugoslavia and Rumania were on the side of Czechoslovakia. One official asserted that in the event of an armed conflict the Balkan countries intended to remain neutral.

A source close to Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia said his plans to form a "United States of the Balkans" were well advanced and that realization was likely in case of a European war.

Colonial Reminders Found at Linwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30—South Jersey historians had an unexpected glimpse of Colonial history this month when wrecking crews tore down the old stagecoach building in Linwood, on the mainland near this island resort.

Under the decaying board sheathing of the structure the wreckers found Belgian and British brick, indicating the place was built before the first brick kilns were established in the Colonies during Revolutionary times. Arrowheads, some with bits of shafts still attached to the stone points, were embedded in the brick.

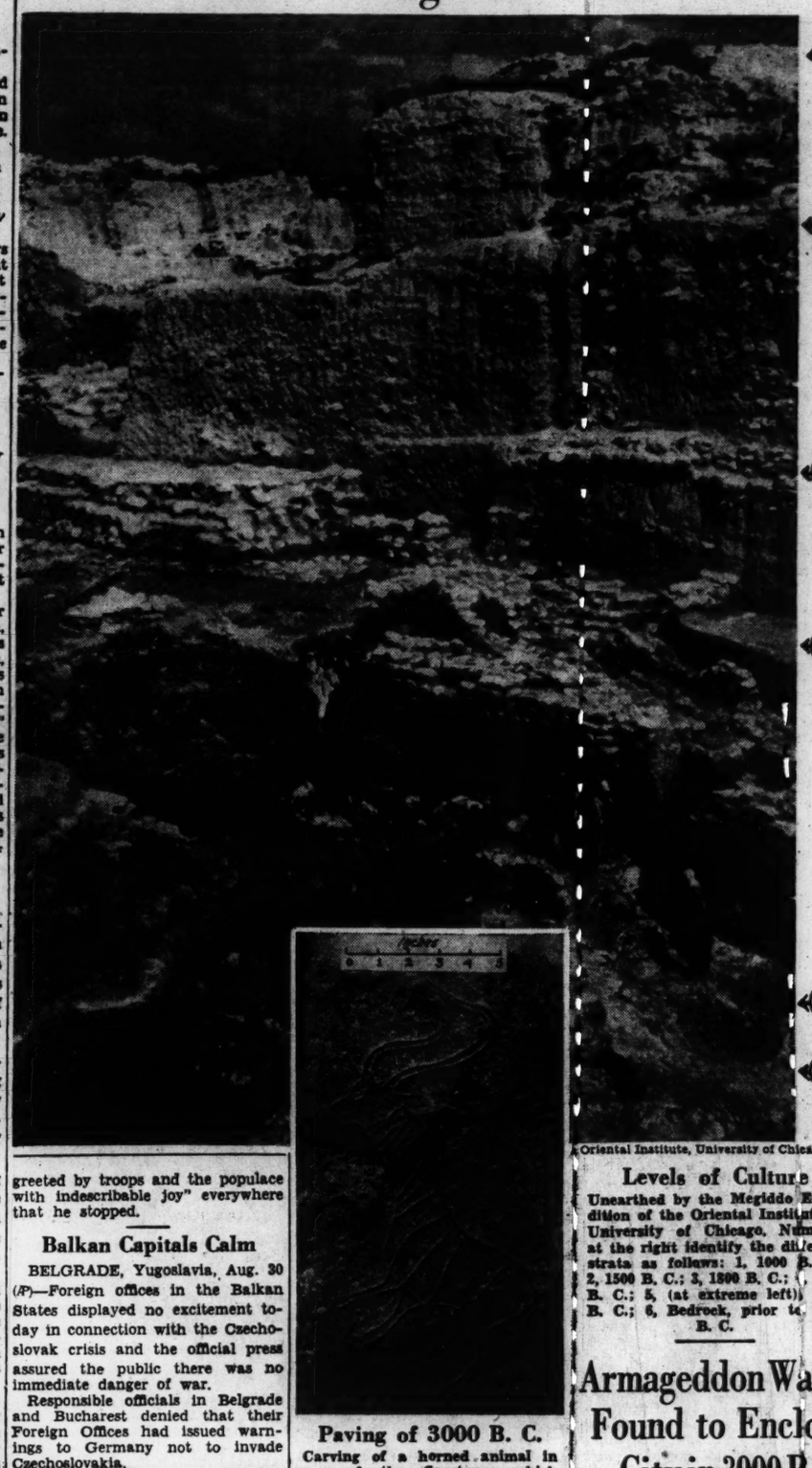
Bullets both of lead and of iron were found flattened in the brick and mortar. Near the base of the east wall was a rusted cannon ball, lying in the hole it had battered almost through the masonry.

An inner wall of logs was inside the brick, apparently as an extra backstop.

Dr. Fritz von Opel

VIENNA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Dr. Fritz von Opel, vice-chairman of the Opel Automobile Works, who passed on here today was at one time an enthusiastic experimenter with rocket-driven automobiles and airplanes. In 1928, Dr. von Opel drove a rocket-propelled motor car at 100 miles an hour. Later his car was wrecked. A year later he made a short flight in a rocket-driven plane but soon afterward abandoned his experiments. He went to the United States in 1929 to study automobile production methods in General Motors plants.

Here Armageddon Stood



Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

Levels of Culture

Unearthed by the Megiddo Expedition of the Oriental Institute of University of Chicago. Numbers at the right identify the different strata as follows: 1, 1000 B. C.; 2, 1500 B. C.; 3, 1800 B. C.; 4, 2000 B. C.; 5, (at extreme left) 3500 B. C.; 6, Bedrock, prior to 3500 B. C.

Paving of 3000 B. C.

Carving of a horned animal in one of the flagstones which covered Armageddon in that period.

President and Hull Confer on Crisis In Central Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—President Roosevelt was fully informed of the events of the European crisis in a half hour's conference with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, this morning. As an index of the gravity of world affairs, Mr. Hull was the first on President Roosevelt's official list of callers on his return from Hyde Park. He brought to the President the reports of American Ambassadors in Paris and London, who are understood to have been made completely conversant with the British and French Cabinet decisions to resist any German aggression in Czechoslovakia to the utmost.

Mr. Hull made no comment as he left the White House. In his daily conferences with the press Mr. Hull has likewise declined to discuss the European crisis. His week-end reference to the Kellogg-anti-war pact, in connection with its tenth anniversary, however, recalled once more that 63 Nations are pledged against force as an instrument of national policy; a pledge which, if violated by Germany in an attack on Czechoslovakia, might have something more than a moral effect in influencing American activity.

Mr. Hull was able to lay before the Chief Executive reports from the "Big Three" of American diplomacy, Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador at London, William C. Bullitt, at Paris, and Hugh R. Wilson, at Berlin, who have just held a quiet meeting together in Paris. This meeting is the only outward evidence of the role which it is assumed American diplomacy is now playing behind the scenes.

In half a dozen earlier instances Mr. Hull has made plain that he would use his influence in giving moral aid to democratic nations against aggressor states. In the invasion of Manchuria, in the invasion of Ethiopia, and in other incidents, Mr. Hull seemed willing to use all the available pressure at his command to support League Powers, or democratic protests. In speech after speech he has attempted to correct the European impression that the United States would inevitably remain isolated in the event of a new war.

Against this background it is assumed that in the new crisis American diplomacy is once more engaged in keeping the State Department fully informed, hour by hour, of developments and in throwing American influence on the side of a just peace and against aggressive tactics.

Rebels Raid Alicante

MADRID, Aug. 30 (AP)—Five Insurgent seaplanes today raided the Port of Alicante, on Government Spain's Mediterranean coast, killing three workmen and destroying two warehouses. Government anti-aircraft guns drove the invaders off.

Armageddon Walls Found to Enclose City in 3000 B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Armageddon, crossroads of the ancient world, was found to have been a walled city as early as 3000 B. C., according to preliminary reports of this season's activities by Gordon Loud, field director of the Megiddo Expedition of the Oriental Institute.

Returning from the Near East, Professor Loud told officials at the University of Chicago that the expedition excavated some 150 feet of a great stone wall 15 feet high and 24 feet wide, which probably encircled the entire city site. It parallels the sides of the mound which has been built up from the debris of some 20 different periods of civilization. The expedition so far has been making a single large cut or trial trench through one section of the mound. The wall continues into the unexcavated portion.

In date and similarity of construction the Armageddon wall is like the famous wall of the Biblical city, Ai, discovered three years ago by French archaeologists, Mr. Loud said.

Characteristic of early bronze period construction, the wall shows considerable skill in the workmanship of the joints of the rough limestone blocks. The two faces of the wall are much more carefully constructed than the inner part, which was filled with stone and rubble. Apparently the original thickness of 12 feet was inadequate, for the construction shows the width was later doubled.

In completing the cut, the expedition reached bed rock—a soft, chalky limestone which slopes away from the site. Bed rock is immediately below the twentieth level of culture represented in the mound. The city wall was found at level 18.

The cut exposed one cave in the soft limestone which may have been the home of the first inhabitant of the famous site. Neolithic flints, and sherds and bones, were found in the cave. The expedition also found small storage bins which had been cut into the rock, but these bins yielded little material. The period represented is probably before 3500 B. C.

Part of a large, ornamented flagged paving at stratum 19, about 3000 B. C., was disclosed by the cut. Outline drawings of horned animals, out of proportion as compared to any known animals, and of human figures, were incised in the stones of the paving. Some of the animals are depicted with enormous tails twice as large as the bodies. The stones of the flag paving are irregular pieces, about 25 by 12 inches each in size. No clue has been found to the purpose of the paving. The paving leads up to a large rough mud brick building containing a room in which an altar suggests a shrine. It is hoped that further excavation will complete this building.

Art of the Aborigines

"Ceremonial copper," measure of wealth among Pacific Northwest Indians centuries ago, will be one of many examples of art of American Aborigines displayed at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Scout Reservation Students Train for Service to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENDHAM, N. J., Aug. 30—High school and college students, representing 27 New York and New Jersey communities, are in training for service in the cause of peace at the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation here.

Enrolled in the fourth annual Leadership Institute on International Problems, the 78 peace "cadets" are chiefly delegates sent by civic, religious, and women's organizations, to learn techniques of stimulating interest in world affairs within their home cities and villages.

The expense of each student for the week's conference amounts to $25, and 32 different organizations have found it worth while to pay that sum to help advance the peace movement in their communities through sending one or more delegates.

Perhaps the largest individual scholarship fund for the Institute was raised through the sale of "peace stamps" at a penny each by local groups. In one instance, a gift of $100 in cash was multiplied to $320 within a few months.

Among the organizations represented are the Scarsdale, N. Y., League of Women Voters, the Hitchcock Memorial Church, of Scarsdale; the World Peace Stamp Committee of Montclair, N. J.; the World Peace Stamp Committee of Maplewood, N. J.; the Osborne Memorial Foundation, of Montclair, N. J.; the Orange, N. J., Teachers' Association; the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges; the West Orange Home and School League; the West Orange Kiwanis Club; the East Orange High School Parent-Teachers' Association, and the East Orange Kiwanis Club.

Also the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of East Orange; the East Orange Teachers' Association; the Women's Club of Orange; the Plainfield, N. J., Council for World Peace; the Council for Furtherance of International Understanding, of Glen Rock, N. J.; the International League for Peace and Freedom, New York City; the Foreign Policy Group of Englewood, N. J., the Arlington, N. J., Parent-Teachers' Association; the Arlington Women's Club, and the Millburn, N. J., Peace Action Council.

Also the Prospect State Church of Trenton, N. J.; the Westfield International Council; the Glen Ridge, N. J., Women's Club; the Glen Ridge Peace Movement; the Madison, N. J., Peace Group; the Pleasantville, N. J., Peace Forum; the Northover Camp, Bound Brook, N. J.; the Foreign Policy Association, New York City, and the National Council of Jewish Juniors.

Quaker organizations alone sent 10 delegates, the largest group of any one movement. Students whose expenses were paid by the Friends came from the Montclair, N. J., Meeting; the Chappaqua, N. Y., Monthly Meeting, and the Flushing, N. Y., Meeting.

Supervised by Carl H. Voss, Administrative Director, the Institute is a joint project of the Foreign Policy Association and the New Jersey Joint Council on International Relations.

In studying world affairs and learning how to promote international peace, the delegates are divided into four "Commissions" of approximately 20 students each. Every Commission will make recommendations this week for action on world problems.

Upon returning home, the delegates are expected to apply the training received here in addresses and reports on world affairs before sponsoring clubs and other organizations. In some cases also the Institute work will be carried into schools.

Upholding the efficacy of pacifism, Harold Fey, Director of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, assured the delegates this morning that a policy of non-intervention and neutrality would effectively keep America out of war.

An opposing view was presented by Joseph Cadden, Chairman of the American Committee for the World Youth Congress, who urged that the proper policy of a pacifist nation or individual was "to do something now, not alone to think of the future." He further said:

"If we are going to create a brotherhood of man and establish peace, we must act as brothers to those who are unjustly treated."

Two New Satellites Of Jupiter Found

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Carnegie Institution of Washington announced Aug. 29 that two new satellites of the planet Jupiter have been discovered by Mt. Wilson Observatory in California.

They were found by Dr. Seth Nicholson in a two-month survey of the planet through a giant 100-inch telescope. They are far too dim to be seen with ordinary telescopes. The satellites just announced have been designated "Numbers 10 and 11."

Czechs

(Continued from Page 1)

is almost impossible to create a purely German department, in which a large section of other races, or elements with other political outlook, are not included.

Every endeavor from the Czech side, it is again indicated here today, will be made to offer the largest reasonable concessions to the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans, who constitute about 23 per cent of the population. At the same time, Czechoslovakia intends to stop short of endangering the State sovereignty or its independence.

Today's political ministers' conference has been preceded by much activity on the part of Viscount Runciman, Britain's unofficial mediator in the conflict. Members of the mission have had numerous conferences with representatives both Czechs and Sudeten Germans during the week end. These culminated on Aug. 29 in Lord Runciman's meeting with President Eduard Benes.

Overshadowed by London

All of the local news and meetings, however, are overshadowed here by the British Cabinet meeting, the consequences and decisions of which, it is realized here, may be momentous. New unity shown by the English press since the week end is appreciatively noted, and particularly the activities of various diplomats which suggest the closest cooperation between the two Western democracies and the United States.

Meanwhile the German Chargé d'Affaires in Prague lodged a second protest with Premier Milan Hodza against "new and unheard of insults" to the German Imperial Army in the daily newspaper, Moravskoslezski Denik.

He was said to have demanded immediate action against officials of the paper to prevent continuation of the "slanderous poisoning hatred against Germandom." A similar protest was made Saturday.

U. S. Academy Rules

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The White House announced today regulations governing admission of citizens of Latin-American Republics to schools maintained by this Government, including the naval and military academies. It said applications for Latin-American citizens to receive the instruction should be made formally through diplomatic channels to the Secretary of State by the foreign Governments concerned. A law enacted by Congress at its last session authorized admission of Latin-American students to such schools.

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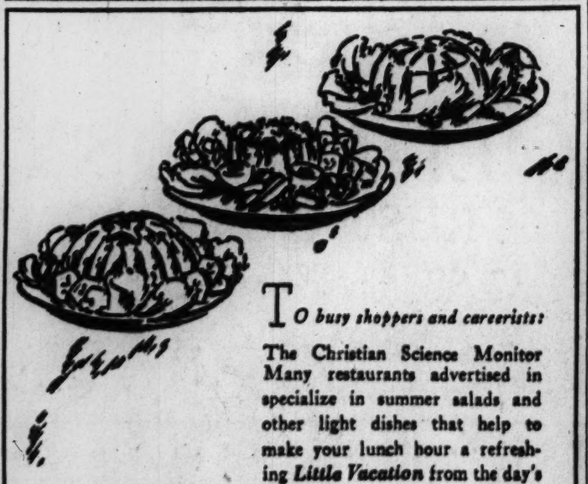

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Indian Pageant to Mark 'Moon of Flaming Leaves'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y., Aug. 30—To give the ceremonies of the Six Nations Indians of New York their proper historical significance, Lake Placid Club, New York, will stage an impressive Council Fire in the "Moon of Flaming Leaves," on Sept. 2.

It is actual happenings, not legends, that are portrayed to the spectators who come to "Onondaga," the Club's natural amphitheater, each year. As the Club members and their guests enact these Indian roles, visitors are asked to refrain from applause, and this impressive silence lasts until the lighting of the Big League Fire marks the end of the pageant.

It was a present-day Seneca Chief and archaeologist, Gawasowanneh, who aided in making this event correct. Frequently there are Indian guests and participants in the pageant. Today, though, there are Six Nations instead of the Five in pre-Columbus days, for the Tuscaroras did not come north to join the Five until about 1714. When the French appeared in New York they dubbed them the Iroquois, from two Indian words heard frequently, "Hiro," "I have spoken," and "Kwah," an exclamation of varied meanings.

Theme of Council Fire

The theme of this year's Council Fire at Lake Placid Club, however, will hark back to the time when there were but Five Nations in New York State, the Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, Cayugas, and Senecas, and refers to the time when they were at odds. At that time there appeared the peace messenger, Hiawatha, who helped them form the Ho-de-nau-só-ne, the Confederacy or League of the Long House.

All this happened about 1390, and as there were no books, Hiawatha wrote their laws on wampum strings and belts. Today these wampum belts may be seen at the New York State Museum, Albany, for Dr. Melvil Dewey, founder of the Club, as Secretary of the Regents of the University of New York, persuaded the Iroquois to make the University the permanent custodian of the wampums.

In the New York State Museum is the Hiawatha, or League Belt, of white and plum-colored shells. The Onondaga Nation is represented by a heart in the center of the belt and the two squares joined to this heart with straight lines show that the Five Nations are united in peace and friendship and singleness of purpose.

First Leader

As the first leader of this Confederacy was Tadudaho, the Great White Chief, so today among the 5,000 Iroquois of New York their leader is known as Tadudaho, and it is "Tadudaho" who conducts the ceremonies at the Lake Placid Club Celebration.

As night falls, Sept. 2, guests will follow the successive pilot fires to "Onondaga," and there will see the lodges of the Six Nations erected in a semi-circle around the League Fire, which stands 15 feet high and when lighted illumines the countryside for miles.

Single file through the woods will come the "Indians," led by Godfrey Dewey, as Tadudaho, the Great White Chief. Behind him are the Chief and Headwoman of each Nation and their retinue.

Besides the main feature of the Lighting of the League Fire, there is generally an additional episode. Last year it was the Maize Maiden and the Corn Rites. This year it will be the raising up of an Honondiont, or Faith Keeper, and the bestowing upon the successful candidate for this high office a clan name, not at present in use, but waiting for someone worthy to bear it. Margaret Dewey will take this part and receive the name, Senneyusta, meaning "she of the good name."

Margaret Dewey
Who will take part in the Indian Council Fire celebration at Lake Placid Club, New York.

Colorful Ceremony

After being questioned by Tadudaho to see if she is worthy of the Honondiont, Tadudaho will end this episode with the following admonition to Senneyusta:

"Look humbly to the light and remember your infinite slowness; look to the stars and remember your infinite weakness," and then to the assembled "Indians" of the Ho-de-nau-só-ne: "Behold now Senneyusta a turtle (clan) of the Onondagas, an Honondiont of the Iroquois."

In the second and final episode Tadudaho will hear the claim of each Nation of the Long House to light the League Fire. One by one the Chiefs and Headwomen of the Ho-de-nau-só-ne will come forward and tell why their Nation should have that privilege, but in the end Tadudaho will give 12 council brands to these 12 representatives of the Six Nations, bid them go back and light them at their own Lodge Fire, then return to him and after an Indian Tribal Prayer is sung by all the "Indians," these 12 Chiefs and Headwomen will light the League Fire, signifying that they are of one tie and one blood. As they return to their Lodges Tadudaho will declare: "In union that is strength and in the bond of brotherhood which is everlasting peace," and the League Fire will shoot high in the air.

California Falls for Old Idea

(Continued from Page 1)

need for purchasing power and perhaps for basic economic reform grows no less but greater as the years go by; and most of the other plans that are now prominent in California or nationally can come in under the big tent of the California Pension Plan. Into this latest movement have flocked Townsend Plan supporters, Douglas social credit advocates, technocrats, EPIC proponents, and the myriad of folk who respond to the simple campaign plea: "Do you want $30 a week for life? Then vote for it."

Issue Must Be Faced

And when one third of the registered voters, months in advance, sign up in support of a proposal, it simply cannot be shrugged away. Yet it should be said that the campaign against the plan has scarcely begun. By November, sentiments may be changed greatly, as merchants, banks, some political leaders, and most civic groups unite in opposing the plan. The EPIC movement, it is to be remembered, went up like a rocket and came down just the same way.

But the California Pension Plan is challenging. It combines most of the economic and financial reform plans that have grown up since 1932. Townsend Plan leaders, or fine-drawn theorists who support the Douglas plan or technocratic reasoning may not like the new short-cut, but it appeals to their supporters as aiming at precisely the same objectives.

The plan proposes simply to pay $30 a week to every person over 50 years of age in California who is a registered voter and states that he or she is not employed for compensation. The pension is to be paid in $1 warrants, supposed to circulate as money, upon the back of each of which a two-cent state redemption stamp (paid for with U. S. money) must be placed each week for a year.

As economic historians know, the plan is not new. Readers of Willis J. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By" column will remember his discussions of the plan back in 1932. But the stamp scheme always makes a great appeal to people. It is ingenious, like many perpetual motion devices, and it is not particularly easy to expose its economic fallacy.

Like Dog Chasing Its Tail

Look at it this way: two cents a week to pay for a dollar's new business doesn't seem very much. But remember that it must be paid not only the first week, but every succeeding week until 52 weeks have passed. That means that the total amount of stamps that ultimately would have to be affixed to the back of each warrant would just equal the face value of the warrant, plus four cents for administrative expenses.

The money would have to come from business, which means from the ultimate consumer. Prices in California would have to go up by precisely the amount of warrants issued. That would be price-inflation, and everybody's purchasing power would be right back where it started.

But such a rise in prices would plainly play havoc in a single state's relations with the rest of the Union. What would become of sales of California products to other states? Would the tourist business suffer, people retired on incomes leave the State, and the state income and sales tax rise to compensate for the exemption from these levies provided for all who use pension warrants?

Well, these are problems to be solved. It is evident that the evils pointed out by the pension advocates are palpable, and must be solved. Machines are constantly producing at least short-term employment, and to improve consuming power is the great national problem. In technocracy, in social-credit theories, lie at the very least grave challenges to orthodox economic thinking, which must be answered by bread and not by stones.

The California Supreme Court must rule before Sept. 3 whether the pension plan can go on the ballot for technical reasons. Observers feel that it will—if for no other reason than that four out of seven of the judges face the voters themselves in November. And between September and November the campaign against the plan will wax forceful. Thereafter, if it is enacted, the State Supreme Court will have another chance to declare it unconstitutional, and the weight of legal opinion is that the plan would so be declared.

Nordmeer at Azores

HORTA, THE AZORES, Aug. 30 (AP)—The German seaplane Nordmeer arrived from New York at 2:55 p. m. Greenwich time (9:55 a. m., E. S. T.) today on an experimental transatlantic flight. It left New York at 6 p. m., E. S. T., Monday.

President Is Back To Note Results Of Two Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt's opponent in South Carolina.

Roosevelt supporters profess to believe however that the purge is a success even if every one of the "purgees" are returned to Washington. This is the unique situation in the capital today. The rights or wrongs of the purge need not be argued. Mr. Roosevelt may be making the greatest political mistake this generation has seen. For all that, the official New Deal attitude is that the time has come to segregate and isolate Democratic Conservatives, and this process is going on, with the bridges burning behind any effort at reconciliation.

Advantages to be gained by this extreme move, as the New Dealers argue, are—

1. Smith, Tydings, George and O'Connor, even if returned to Congress, will be definitely labeled as "enemies" of the New Deal. The great battle lies ahead, when Congress meets, in the New Deal's tacit decision to try to ostracize them if they are returned.

2. Federal patronage will be taken from them. Thus, if Mr. Tydings wins in Maryland, his opponent, Representative David J. Lewis, will henceforth distribute Federal plums instead of building up Mr. Tydings' own hostile organization.

3. This means New Deal friends will be in charge of federal machines in the states in selecting 1940 delegates.

4. The battle warns Democratic middle-of-the-roaders, coming from New Deal territory, like Vic Donahey of Ohio or Burton K. Wheeler of Mantana, not to co-operate with Senators publicly listed among Roosevelt "enemies."

With Mr. O'Connor returned from New York, say, against the President's wishes, the next move will be to oust him from seniority chairmanship of the vital Rules Committee by Democratic votes. If Mr. O'Connor runs as a "Republican" in New York this maneuver might be relatively easy. It would be a good deal harder, however, to oust Senator Smith of South Carolina from the head of the Senate Agricultural Committee, if he wins the Democratic primary. The Senate is harder to control than the House. It is thought here that the Roosevelt purge will stop short with merely "labeling" Senator Smith.

Makes Return Unique

These are the circumstances making the Roosevelt return to Washington today almost unique. The President is in the midst of an obstinate internecine battle, with party control the stakes. Mr. Roosevelt will invade Maryland on Labor Day to oppose Senator Tydings' renomination at close hand. A survey of the whole history of Mr. Roosevelt's break with the Conservative Democratic Wing leads to one conclusion however: It is too late for the President to turn back. Either he will win, which means closer domination of Congress; or he will lose, which might mean a two-year deadlock in Congress. The latter would probably not be unsatisfactory to business at this juncture at all. It might also be an excuse for Mr. Roosevelt to take the final extreme step, of running a third time.

The White House announced the President will leave the White House at 10 a. m., Sunday, accompanied by Gov. Harry W. Nice, and drive to Morgantown, Md., where he will inspect the site of a proposed bridge spanning the Potomac.

He will board the yacht Potomac accompanied by Representative David J. Lewis and Representative Goldsborough, and cruise to Crisfield, Md., arriving there Monday morning.

He will go to Denton by way of Salisbury, and is expected to make his address at 2 p. m.

The President will then motor to Matapeake, where he will board the ferry for Annapolis, returning from there to Washington. The same night he will entrain for Hyde Park.

Charges and Denial In Pennsylvania's Race for Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 30—Categorical denial of the Democratic charge that he had demanded a guarantee by the Pennsylvania Republican organization of $90,000 as the price of his resignation from the State Superior Court bench to run for Governor of the Commonwealth was issued by Judge Arthur H. James, GOP gubernatorial nominee, today.

The charge was made yesterday by John B. Kelly, Democratic chairman of Philadelphia, who declared the "guarantee" demanded by Judge James represented his salary for the five years his term on the bench has yet to run.

"During the primary campaign, I made it clear I did not intend to resign as Judge," Mr. James said: "That there was ample precedent in the history of both major political parties for a Judge running for executive office without resigning from the bench, and that I did not intend to make the appointment of my successor available to Governor Earle, but proposed, instead, after my election, myself to place in that position a man worthy of the trust and qualified to shoulder its responsibilities. I have not changed my mind since then."

More Men Go to Work In Tacoma Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — The largest sawmill in this part of the State, the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company's mill here, after adding several hundreds of men to the payroll in July, have now added 100 more, making a total of 840 men.

And now the Northern Pacific Railroad announces the addition of 450 men to its western force, mostly in its repair and maintenance shops. Of these, 146 will be used in the Northern Pacific's shops in South Tacoma. And this is in addition to 130 men put on July 1.

Party Lines in Primaries Loosely Drawn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP) — Only about half the states, a survey showed today, have workable methods of preventing voters from disregarding normal party affiliations in primary elections.

At least 10 states have no restrictions against crossing party lines in the primaries. In more than a dozen others, voters can help select candidates of another party by winking at the law.

President Roosevelt recently termed such tactics "political immorality." He was discussing the Idaho Democratic primary, in which supporters of Senator James P. Pope attributed their candidates' defeat by Representative D. Worth Clark to intervention by Republicans.

Idaho is one of three states which print tickets of more than one party on a single primary ballot, so that a voter may take his choice. Utah and Minnesota do the same thing. Michigan primary voters receive ballot for all parties, but use only one.

Voters may ask for the ballot of any party in North Dakto, Iowa, Georgia, Vermont and Delaware. In Maine, they may even write in the name of an opposing party candidate just as in a general election.

Much Leeway Allowed

Nebraska requires stated party affiliation of voters only in cities of 5,000 or more population. Others may vote as they please in primaries. Party registration can be changed on 10 days' notice.

Primary laws in Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and some other states provide broadly that voters follow their normal affiliations but there is not much opportunity to insure this.

In most of these states the only requirement is a pledge that the voter has supported the party of his choice in the last general election, or that he intends to do so in the next. Because of the secret ballot, there is no way to check up on such pledges.

President Roosevelt's large popular vote in Ohio in 1936 permitted many persons normally regarded as Republicans to participate in the Democratic primary this year, if they so desired.

Under the Ohio law, those who voted for a majority of a party's candidates in the previous general election may vote in that party's primary. A vote for the 26 Democratic presidential electors was a majority of the 1936 ticket in most Ohio counties. The result was a record Democratic vote of 901,125 in the primary Aug. 9, topping the Republican total by 239,316. It was the first time that Democrats outnumbered Republicans in an Ohio primary election.

GOP in South

Many Southern States have no Republican primaries, and the difficulties presented in keeping Republicans from voting in Democratic elections are such that only nominal attempts are made to prevent it. The ballots usually contain a pledge that the voter will support the Democratic nominees.

Advance party registration prevents cross-voting in a number of States, although in some of this group party affiliations can be changed on short notice. South Dakota, for example, requires 15 days' notice; Colorado, 30 days; Kentucky, 59, and Oklahoma, 90. Illinois and New Jersey are among those requiring two years' notice.

The inability to keep the electorate within its normal party lines in some primaries has led the complaints this year in other States than Idaho. Two candidates in North Carolina's Democratic Primary have begun court tests of their contention that Republicans caused their defeat. The Pendergast organization in Missouri claimed that Republicans entered the Democratic Primary to defeat its candidate for a State judgeship.

Not all States have primaries. Connecticut and Rhode Island candidates are chosen in party conventions. Indiana nominates most candidates by primaries, but chooses Senatorial nominees in convention.

San Diego Fiesta Includes Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Preliminary plans have been completed for the second annual Spanish Village art fiesta held here for five days starting Sept. 1. This is announced by Sherman Trease, head of the association of artists in Balboa Park.

Less than two years old, and started without a cent of capital, the Spanish Village Art Center, Inc., has made preparations for an ambitious fiesta.

The festivities are to be held in the old Spanish Village in the northeast corner of Balboa Park, which is a heritage from the 1935-36 California Pacific International Exposition. Instead of relegating the quaint Spanish shops, patios, and winding streets to the wreckers' hammers, San Diego artists petitioned the City for permission to establish the art center. Various artists maintain their shops in the picturesque village.

A high light of the coming fiesta will be the presentation of H. Wendall Hastings' two-act play, "El Greco," which is based on incidents in the life of the great painter. Mr. Hastings was the author of "Goyescapade," last year's fiesta play. The play will be presented in the new 500-seat open air amphitheater. An art exhibition with awards will feature the opening night of the fiesta.

Retreat From 40-Hour Week Speeded by French Decrees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 30—France's gradual retreat from the 40-hour week instituted by Former Premier Léon Blum's Popular Front Government two years ago was given decisive impetus today when President Lebrun signed two decrees providing far-reaching exceptions to the law.

The first decree, which becomes effective immediately, was countersigned by every member of the Cabinet and marked a victory of Premier Edouard Daladier over resistance in the Government to his policy of lengthening of working hours so as to increase production.

It relates especially to those industries connected with national defense and was meant virtually to complete abrogation of the 44-hour law in all armament factories and airplane plants.

The second decree concerns industrial production generally. This specifies that a new system is to be instituted whereby an employer who has sufficient orders can go ahead and work more than 40 hours weekly, though not more than 44 without first having obtained permission from the Government, a process which often has entailed many weeks of delay. It also provides that overtime shall be paid at reasonable rates.

Since this second decree conflicts with the provisions of the 44-hour week law, it will have to be approved by both employers and workers before it can become effective.

In the meantime the Government has announced that it will introduce a new bill in Parliament regularizing the new situation. To this end the Chamber and Senate are expected to be convoked early in October, perhaps even sooner, instead of late in November as was formerly intended.

A struggle can be anticipated in the Chamber over this issue for M. Daladier has by no means completely overcome the opposition of Labor leaders, Communists, and Socialists. It is generally acknowledged that only the tense international crisis has so far prevented a political conflict over this question, which has become a major social issue in France.

Ex-Labor Chief Gets Stay of Sentence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Oregon—Attorneys of Albert E. Rosser, ex-Portland Teamster Union chief, convicted of complicity of arson, succeeded in having his sentence of 12 years stayed by filing an appeal with the State Supreme Court. The move came nearly a month after he was convicted and sentenced on a charge of participating in the destruction of the West Salem box factory.

The appeal followed on the heels of the filing of a second stay of execution of sentence in the form of a writ of probable cause.

Judge Arlie G. Walker of the Oregon Circuit Court, who heard the case, refused an appeal for reduction of bail. Bondsmen presented to the court securities in the aggregate of more than $100,000, but Judge Walker deemed it insufficient. Original bail set was $125,000. This was reduced to $25,000 at the end of the trial, but Washington and Multnomah Counties in Oregon and Skamania County in Washington filed charges against him and set bail bringing the total to more than that originally stipulated.

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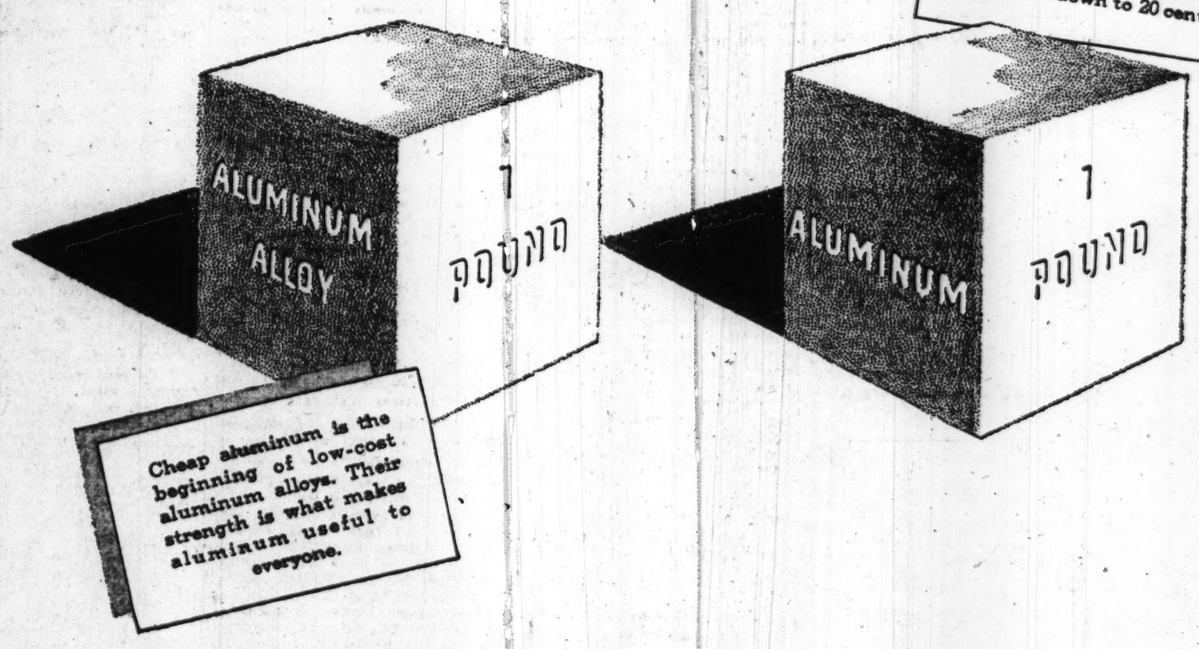

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ALCOA ALUMINUM

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Designers Who Begin With a Study of the Materials

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Students of the New Bauhaus Have Craftsman's Experience

As Expression of Practical Knowledge This School Makes History in Field of Industrial Design

By Marion Ueberle
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

What have photographing a beetle, fashioning a flute, or making something that's pleasant to hold in the hand, to do with industrial designing?

A great deal, according to the teaching plan of the New Bauhaus, subtitled American School of Design, which holds that education has paid too much attention to making art a formal function, and not enough to giving it part in the contemporary workaday world.

Established by a group of practical businessmen joined in The Association of Arts and Industries, Illinois, the New Bauhaus set up its shop in Chicago about a year ago. Its sponsors voiced an increasingly suspected conclusion that the industrial world stands in great need of better designers, and that successful education for this need required an art training that faced facts, acquainting the artist with the machine and other new and scientific devices. The director of the school is L. Moholy-Nagy, of the original Bauhaus in Germany, himself a painter, designer, and photographer. Its announced purpose is to train a new generation of artists, artisans and architects, by a four to six-year course.

Knowing the Materials

It is the first year's "preliminary" work that makes this school unique in education here, although the "new" in its title marks it the American offspring of the Bauhaus of Dessau, 1925-1932, whose founder, Architect Walter Gropius, is now at Harvard University. The word "Bauhaus," meaning "building house," was coined by Dr. Gropius to imply that the architect, as builder, must learn to know all materials. This first year's work is required of all students, whether they have had long professional training or have never used a drawing pencil. Its purpose in part is to test ability; in part to free the embryo designer from what he has experienced before, so that he will have a fresh approach to the use of all materials.

One of the first problems the Bauhaus novitiate is set is to make a "tactile chart," which is an exercise in arranging materials that individually give definite, different sensations to the finger-tips, like pricking, pressing, vibrating, temperature. One of these complete charts, for example, included pieces of carpeting, smooth wood, wire screening, roughened glass, fur, etc., on flat and rounded surfaces. These charts have been placed before blind persons, who run their finger-tips over them with much pleasure at the variety of textures. To the Bauhaus students they represent a new angle of acquaintanceship with materials they will later use in designing.

Experiments At Will

During the classes of the "preliminary" year the student learns thus to work in a variety of materials: wood, plywood, paper, plastics, rubber, cork, textiles, metal, plaster, stone. As his experiments grow more complicated he builds, with motors and other devices, moving things that teach him timing in space. He is given the material and told enough about the wood lathe, the saws and the planes, to keep his fingers out of danger. What he produces is his own business. Some of the things he makes first by hand, then by machine, to learn what can be approximated with mechanical aid. The objects he manufactures he later sketches in black and white and in color; finally he photographs his product, learning at the same time the ultra-fine use of the camera under the mastership of Professor Moholy-Nagy.

Complementing this manual shopwork, which also includes working with form in sculpture, is a running study of geometry, physics, chemistry, and mathematics, and what has been termed "intellectual integration"—a brief survey of intellectual activity—to strengthen the contact with the contemporary world in fields other than art. To avoid too one-sided an approach to art, the study of music has been introduced to include the building of simple instruments. Last winter the class made its own recorder flutes and worked on small organs that produce sounds of various instruments.

Six Workshops

After the year of ABC's devoted to learning the essence of materials, the Bauhaus student studies in one of the specialized workshops, which provide an integration of art, science, and technology, and enable practical training alongside the theoretical. There are six of these workshops: wood, metal, textile, color, light, glass, clay, stone, plastics, display, exhibition architecture, theater. He uses these materials in designing objects that may range from office files to complete interiors for homes.

The machines in the workshops and visits to industrial and manufacturing plants are to give him first-hand experience with modern machinery and acquaint him with the possibilities of mass production so necessary in contemporary life. For those who wish to become architects, a final two years' study will concentrate not only upon building and engineering, but on town planning, educational problems, and social services in community life.

The First School

The first Bauhaus, set up in Weimar, Germany, in 1919, and later moved to Dessau, began with the idea that the next best thing to the ancient, excellent system of apprenticeship to a master craftsman was to expose students to the combined teaching of first-rate technicians and artists. Students worked in the Bauhaus as apprentices, learning industrial production methods and price calculation along with aesthetics. Within a few years new designs created by the Dessau Bauhaus student were sought and purchased for production by German and other European factories. Among these were the tubular steel chair now widely familiar, and the fixtures for indirect lighting that appear everywhere on the modern scene.

Like its predecessor, the New Bauhaus in America has gathered a staff of technicians and artists to lead the students. It was not the purpose of the first Bauhaus, according to its founder, to promote any style, or vogue, but simply to help revitalize design that had long gone according to formula and tradition. It did not want to school "little geniuses." All Bauhaus students were not expected to become designers or architects. Many of them became teachers, artisans, and skilled craftsmen. The New Bauhaus takes the same tack, proceeding on the theory that artist, workman and public alike have an important contribution to make in putting art to use in the common world.

Herbert Matter

The New Bauhaus, American School of Design, Chicago. Upper Left—Objects Made to Utilize the Functions of the Hand. Some of Them Already Suggest Adaptation to a Practical Use, as, for Example, the Sponge, and the Masherlike Column of Wood. Upper Right—The New Bauhaus Has Its Home in the Former Mansion of the Marshall Field Family on Once Fashionable Prairie Avenue. Remodeling, Except for Doorway and an Office Wing, Has Been Confined to Making the Interior Practical for Workshops. A Sculpture Studio in the Rear of the House Was Once the Stable. Left Center—Blind Visitors to the Workshop Touching the Tactile Chart. Lower Left—Student's Photograph of Paper Construction He Made to Show Form and Space Relationships. He Perhaps Will Also Execute It in Wood or Metal or Make a Painting of It. Lower Right—A Tactile Chart, Which One Runs Over With Fingers and Palm.

Sketches From Young America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

XVIII

Sunshine Svendsen

Sunshine Svendsen's parents had come to America from Scandinavia when she was a small child. Now, as a tall, strong young woman, a splendid example of "rustic health," she was a student at a State Normal School in the Northwest. Sunshine was loved of everyone. Her unemotional good nature and her spontaneous kindliness of manner were her rich possessions.

Sunshine had "staked a claim" in the timberland of the Northwest. When she had assumed this claim, two stalwart brothers had cleared the required area and erected a cabin—tiny, but tight, warm, and secure against the heavy winters, as also against the winter's visitors, the timber wolves. In order to occupy the property the legal length of time, it was necessary for Sunshine to spend her vacations in the cabin. She went alone, since the others of her family were busy with their respective vocations. Sunshine's preparation and departure were in the nature of an event for the entire school, especially when she left for the wintry Christmas vacation. The person least concerned was Sunshine herself. She never did quite understand why people made such a fuss about it.

* * *

Most important of the preparations was the packing of the "telescope" grip. In case you should not know what species of luggage this is, it may be briefly described as a deep canvas receptable, the top of which completely "telescopes" the body, lending itself to almost unlimited expansion—with commensurate weight! Stout straps and a sturdy handle make it efficient and usable. Sunshine's "telescope" contained a wonderful collection, necessary warm clothing, loaves of bread, salt and dried fish and meat, canned vegetables, candles, wool for knitting, books (mostly poetry) for reading, and music paper for writing music—for Sunshine had a flair for writing songs for children. The crowning acquisition, on one occasion, was a revolver, urged upon a reluctant Sunshine by her well-meaning friends. She was frankly and thoroughly afraid of it! When everything was ready, with her "telescope" in one hand and her snowshoes under the other arm, Sunshine started. There was a train trip of a number of hours, a sleigh ride to the farthest settlement store, and a two-mile snowshoe trek to the cabin.

Of course, there was no word from her during the vacation period. At the reopening of school, Sunshine appeared, smiling and undisturbed, with a friendly greeting for everyone. She distributed various knitted articles among her friends, and presented Friend-Teacher with several original songs. She reported that the only disturbing element in the experience had been the revolver! This she had loaded every evening, holding it gingerly at arm's length, and then laid it upon the window sill. Its presence there had been more disturbing to her than the rustling of the wolves as they milled around in the snow outside the cabin during the night! Each morning she had taken the revolver out of doors and shot it into the air until empty—when she had experienced a great sense of relief!

* * *

Today, if you were to visit a certain mining town in the Northwest, one of those places where pioneer conditions still go side by side with the most modern improvements, you would find—in a beautiful school building—sitting at the Principal's desk, Sunshine Svendsen! The claim has long since netted a pretty profit, and Sunshine's only unpleasant memory in connection with it is the episode of the revolver!

Inez Field Damon

Randolph-Macon Films Its Own Gym Classes

Lynchburg, Va.

Students in the physical education department at Randolph-Macon Woman's College will have increasing opportunity of seeing themselves on the movie screen in order to criticize their own posture and technique in the gym classes. Movies have been made of hockey, archery and dancing. They will be used not only as an aid to teaching but also to provide the department with a movie library of its work.

Demonstrations of superior technique in the three fields mentioned above have been staged and caught by the camera for use in lecture periods. Then, again, so that each student may analyze her own work, shots have been taken of final games and class periods where right and wrong ways are jumbled together.

While hockey, archery and dancing have best lent themselves to experimentation with the movie camera, plans are being made to extend the method to other phases of physical education training.

'From Far, From Eve and Morning'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is always interesting to be given a glimpse of other people's everyday experiences. Today we step along the streets of London, and then into some good thinking about friendships, old and new. The title today, by the way, is quoted from one of your Chairman's favorite poems in A. E. Housman's "A Shropshire Lad." Do you know it?—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

We must certainly see to it that our mail box is always full. Vigor marks the quality of youthfulness, and should be reflected in good measure in these weekly columns.

Our Youth Round Table "meets every Tuesday" in a very large sense. Differences of language, of education, of opinions, of habits—all these are brought face to face. And we find ourselves looking around us with a deeper love for our fellows.

My job takes me by crowded Underground and teeming City streets to an office not a stone's throw from Lloyd's, well-known center of the marine insurance world. Here prevails that "city" atmosphere so noticeable to the visitor and which cloaks the high-speed exchange of ideas we call "business." Saturday morning alone sets a new tune, and the tenor of the rest of the week is shown up in contrast. On this day of relaxation, correctly creased trousers and the inevitable umbrella are forgotten. This is the time for wearing comfortable grey flannels, for packing together those sports togs for the afternoon's game, for swinging along with jaunty stride.

Office workers here usually have easy hours, and five o'clock finds most of them making for the particular omnibus you want to catch. The evening "rush-hour" reaches a peak soon after this time, and long before dusk falls on a summer evening, the City of London seems barren, deserted, silent.

How different my job must be from those of other Round Tablers! Yet how much we all have in common!

Whilst reading this column a few weeks back, it occurred to me that those who are around us, day in and day out, do not always receive the attention we so eagerly bestow upon newcomers to our ever-widening circle of experience. Many are the occasions when we have had the joy of proving that racial, geographical, and other such barriers are but vehicles of goodwill to those who have a high sense of friendship. Is it not as important that the same freshness and spontaneity attend our everyday contacts? In our dealings with those at home, on the bus and train, and in the office or classroom, as well as with folk of other countries, may we not expect to be truly magnanimous? Probably I am not the only one who has found it all too easy to overlook the fact that the oldest friendships are indeed "new every morning." (Mr.) G. K.

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

* * *

Overcoming Time and Space

England

Dear Chairman:

I feel I must write to express my appreciation of this column for all the helpful and interesting ideas given forth in letters for us all to share, whilst I can still be classified with the "Under Thirties."

A letter was printed recently which voiced just what I feel about the passing of years. Years do not make one old, when the viewpoint is fresh and young and active. This particular writer mentioned the Bedouins who know not when they were born, and who go on and on, caring not for the passing of time.

What a grand lesson we can learn from people who do not measure life by years, but keep on growing mentally, and adding continually to their store of wisdom and experience.

I am always interested to hear of ways in which the cause of international friendship and peace is being furthered in the world today, and through reading the articles in the Monitor it has become clear to me that the demonstration of peace has to come first in the individual consciousness.

Today the airplane is playing its part in helping to overcome the sense of time and space and drawing the whole world closer together, bringing a sense of unity with the peoples of other countries.

It is very helpful to see that the worthwhile things in life are appreciated so much by those who have written letters to this column.

With best wishes to all Round Tablers, and may this letterbox continue to be filled with interesting letters from all quarters of the globe.

(Miss) D. S.

* * *

Your chairman is in full accord with the last speaker on the question of years and age. Sometimes we are asked why, then, we limit this column to those in their twenties. We are not, as a matter of fact, very strict about the age, and many a "guest" over thirty is also at our meetings, now and then even sitting at the speakers' table. Following up the Young Folks' Mail Bag, however, the Round Table carries old mail-baggers along a few years, adding new friends. We believe that except for a few who are especially interested in young people, most Round Tablers after a decade or so, naturally find their chief interest in the other letter columns such as The Parent and the letters on the Editorial Page. It is not so much a question of years, then as it is an attempt on our part to assemble those having common interests and experiences.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Handbook of Private Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One does not expect to agree with Porter Sargent, but this writer invariably finds him stimulating. Each year in a highly useful handbook, "Private Schools," he airs his ideas in the form of pages upon pages of preface. There is, in fact, something Shavian in the way these prefaces always dominate (in emphasis, though not in length) the rest of the book; and this year is no exception.

The way Sargent goes at the subject of education reminds us of a naughty boy who must overturn the furniture and break all the crockery, or perhaps a dramatic cowboy who must shoot up the town. Particularly does he seem to react this way against educators or their institutions which are in any sense generally accepted—cherished as tradition. Harvard University stars in his diatribe this year, with President Hutchins a close second. Uncommonly sharp are the comments, but anyone who accepts without question the conservative in education or who needs to be joggled out of unthinking attitudes toward the college or private school world, would, we think, be benefited by reading this or any other Sargent preface. Sargent is a vigorous and fearless critic, with a sound background of information and experience.

Personally, we found much of this year's preface a flash more violent and less constructive in its criticism than those in the past. Is a habit of bomb-throwing getting ahead of an earnest desire to inject fresh ideas into education, we wonder? Sargent's following, however, of educators—especially at the college level—seems as enthusiastic and stimulated by him as ever; while his vigorous comment continues to make the news columns.

At any rate, allowing for the fact that the volume is essentially the output of one man, the schools being investigated, and their explanatory copy being tested and passed by him; the handbook, with its concise descriptions of private schools all over the United States, remains the most useful thing of its kind available to parents, teachers, and libraries. "Private Schools," by Porter Sargent, 22nd edition. Published by Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. $6. The preface, called "Human Affairs," is also published separately in cloth and paper bindings at $1 and at 50 cents, respectively. M. J. T.

Pan-Pacific Center

The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations has announced the opening of a Pan-Pacific Center at 1795 California Street, San Francisco, California. One of the activities of the Center will be the release of specialized publications and interpretative news digests, giving assistance to teachers of history in schools and to community agencies for adult education.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

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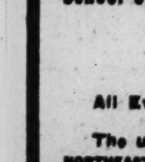
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Australia Makes Rapid Strides In Field of Aviation

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Change over from land planes to flying boats on the Empire air route from England to Darwin, Australia, with a 50 per cent increase in frequency of the service; the inauguration of the Dutch line; and the opening of the new route to New Guinea, mark important advances in the rapidly developing air transport system in Australia.

From end to end, in all directions, the map of Australia is now crisscrossed with a bewildering maze of air lines running to daily schedules. In 10 years the annual mileage flown has risen from 400,000 to 10,000,000; the number of passengers from 1,000 to 100,000.

Australia's 250,000 miles of air routes are now claimed to be exceeded in length by only four countries in the world. Most of the flying is done interstate, but in Queensland alone a vast system of intrastate air routes has been built up by four companies—Quantas-Empire Airways, Airlines of Australia, Ltd., Aircrafts, Pty., Ltd., and North Queensland Airways. Within the borders of Queensland the planes of those four companies fly approximately 1,400,000 miles a year—far more than the total flying within any other Australian state.

One of the unique features of Australian commercial aviation, in comparison with other countries, is that by far the greater portion of the air-way mileage has no Government support, either by direct subsidy, or, as in the United States, by mail contracts. Last year subsidized services flew only 2,701,000 miles, compared with 6,279,000 miles flown by the unsubsidized services.

* * *

Larger Airports Needed

Australia is growing uneasy about its airports and is projecting a national development plan which will bring the standard of these to something approaching world demands. Recognition that its airports are outmoded has not come easily, and it has stung national pride. But air traveler after air traveler has touched on this tender spot until action is being considered.

Chief criticism of the Australian airports is their lack of runways. With larger and faster air liners being built today, and Australia's ground organization unable satisfactorily to handle existing traffic, there is room for doubt about the future. Many airports here do not conform to the United States Department of Commerce 1929 ruling that take-off runways must be a minimum of 1,000 feet long.

Mail Demands Improvement

Australia might have been able to rub along with existing aviation aids but for one thing. This is the laying down of the England-Australia route and the great boost it has given air travel.

Creation of a systematic air service girdling half the world and bringing England within a few days of Australia has brought new problems. For one thing, the new, fast, trimotored mail planes which will be taking through the letters that are to be carried at ordinary first class mail matter rates, will make huge demands on the inadequate landing facilities. For another, the marking out of the route to Australia in a commercial way is going to lead to an increase in traffic which is in no way connected with stunt flying.

The Australians themselves have helped materially to create the situation in which they find themselves. For their insistence that the new air-mail plan should be assigned to land planes and come overland from Darwin on the final stage of its journey has finally meant that the Australians have been given what they wish and now have to prepare their landing fields and airports according to modern standards.

And while healthy criticism helps push along the growth of ground organization, the Government seeks to create a reserve of new flyers. The plan has been given a start, curiously enough, by private enterprise, prominent businessmen here forming a committee to raise a national flying training fund, as they title it.

This committee has before it a plan under which private individuals will subscribe $250 each to the Royal Aero Club of New South Wales in return for which they will be allowed to nominate one person to receive flying instruction up to the standard of the "A" certificate, highest-grade noncommercial pilot's license.

Pilots' Reserve

Out of this plan the beginnings of a pilots' reserve are to be created. On what has been demonstrated in Spain, Australians estimate their present supply of airplane pilots would vanish within three weeks on the outbreak of war. In a year the new scheme would provide 200 trained pilots, it is claimed.

* * *

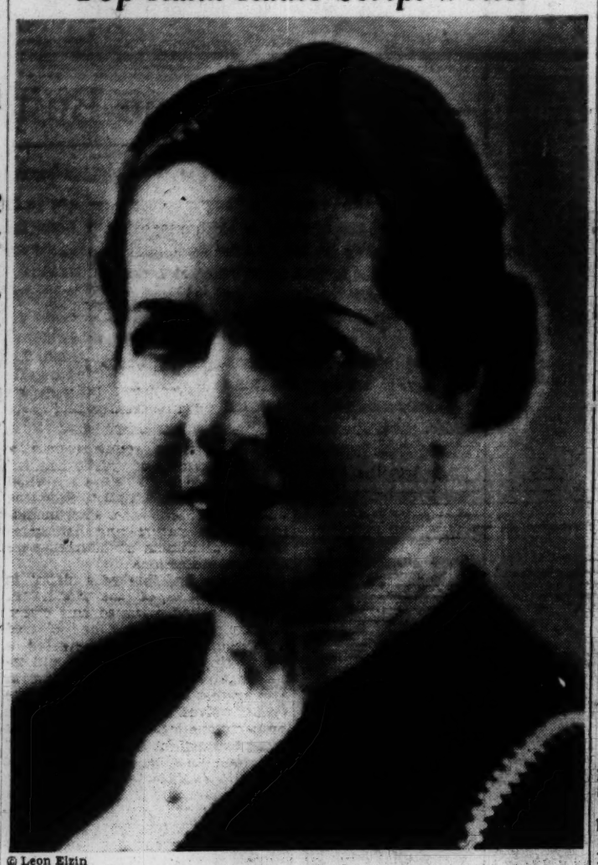
From American sources comes the information that the MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Corporation, Ltd., of Perth, has ordered two Lockheed "Electra" transports each carrying 10 passengers. The MacRobertson-Miller route links northwestern and western Australian cities with the Empire route at Darwin.

Strike Averted in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J.—Averting possibility of a strike in the silk and rayon dyeing and printing industry in this area, representatives of employers and employees have agreed to a tentative two-year contract to replace one expiring Aug. 31. Employers ratified the new agreement Aug. 15, and final action by the workers is expected Saturday, Aug. 20. The new agreement provides only two changes. One calls for two holidays a year, Christmas and Federation Day. The other calls for a shop management committee to which all matters pertaining to work load and staggering of employees will be referred. Wages and hours are not changed. employers agreeing to continue the minimum of 66 cents an hour for men and 48 cents for women, and a 36-hour work week.

Top Rank Radio Script Writer



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Miss Lilian Lauferty

Radio Voices Carry Warmth Of Lilian Lauferty's Work

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lilian Lauferty, today in the front rank of women writing scripts for the voices behind the microphone, is so especially vivid on her own account that preconceptions about the worth of radio sketches fall away the moment you meet her fleet, dark glance, evocative of everything warm, direct, and joyful. It is at once understandable why this woman found it possible to make one career, drop it for that of being wife and helpmate to the singer, Thomas Wolfe, and then make another in the face of mounting responsibilities.

It is no more possible to imagine Lilian Lauferty letting life pass her by than to think of the flowers in her Greenwich (Conn.) garden refusing to bloom to their utmost or the sunny breeze from Long Island Sound, which her house overlooks, failing of its freshening.

One had heard much of the glamour side of the $235,000,000 radiocasting industry, for it has been almost as intensively publicized as the fabulous tinsel of Hollywood in the effort to weave the tissue of bright lights showmanship about its undertakings.

A few hours in Miss Lauferty's cool, book-lined study opened another vista of this super-dimensional medium that at once challenges the imagination, yet must be of the essence of across-the-counter needs of a listening public which takes in more than 40 per cent of the world's families, according to 1936 figures. The 22,869,000 receiving sets sold that year represented a citizen outlay of $1,500,000,000, with $200,000,000 more for upkeep.

Sympathetic

Lilian Lauferty knows what work is, because her career began in the newspaper field under William Randolph Hearst auspices. She knows what it is to have to make a "deadline," and she never wanted to write in other terms than those of the common pulse. It was her sense of sympathy with human beings that won her her first "yellow journal" job, and caused her to inherit the Beatrice Fairfax column in the Hearst chain. She is in radio today in big-time ranking because of these several things.

Two years passed, and Miss Lauferty married, quit her job and put her days in at novel writing, but the book came out just as the 1929 depression swept the country. And now affairs began to press on the Lauferty-Wolfe household; wherewithal had to be found for the care of aged parents.

Naturally a newspaper woman would think of returning to the field she knew, and so Miss Lauferty went to a luncheon of her colleagues. The luncheon speaker, Harry Hirschfield, had a critical eye for the assembled ladies. You have or have not made the grade, he said, and you are mostly in your thirties. But the newspaper game today is for the twenties—not the thirties. If you know what is good for you, you will backtrack to radio.

Every word he spoke was a prod to action to Lilian Lauferty, and without knowing what went to make a radio script, she had written her first one before the night was over.

Then started the long climb—weeks and months and, finally years, of trying to sell the idea and so get a chance with the big air-wave customers. Of course, it happened finally—first three or four programs, then a 17-week assignment, and then, with 1936, the "Big Sister" contract with "Your Family and Mine" to follow. She had "bagged" Lever Brothers, of Cambridge, Mass., one of the major soap manufactories of the country, and the National Dairy Companies.

Voice to World

On her job:

"Whoever shall speak to me with the right voice, him will I follow around the world with liquid steps, as the sea the moon,' " Miss Lauferty quoted in her study. "I can only explain in those terms what radio writing means to me. I never lose that sense of Voice speaking to the world, reaching out.

"A radio writer has to fancy himself an almost omnipotent eavesdropper at the keyhole of life. There is no gesture, no movement, no character until you hear the Voice. But at the same time there are no limitations of time or space. Radio goes beyond the fourth dimension.

"Your technique must be in the rhythm of everyday life, and you know you have nothing but the ear. You have to pack the whole thing into a 10-minute dramatic sketch.

"It is a new frontier, and that is the stimulus. Radio script-writing is only 10 years old; the form is still in the making. We know only that the important thing is ideas and that everything must be done with the spoken word.

"I have never spent much time thinking about the things I couldn't do in radio. Once I got past the barriers to that inner office where a man sat who could say: 'Big Sister, I am going to buy your story,' there was too much to do.

Twentieth Century Tops

"The producer in radio is the advertising agency, functioning for his client, who may be a maker of refrigerators, furniture, motor fuel, typewriters, soap chips, dairy products, or whatever it is that has a popular market. The medium is the twentieth century 'tops,' if the producer can find the person with the idea.

"There are not nearly enough of these as yet. It is a badly undermanned field, just waiting for things to get done that will make radio the universal powerhouse it is. Whether 5,000,000 radio-set owners will or will not tune in, that is the question behind every script. There are not writers enough, and most of those are underpaid, for the script-writer as yet is the forgotten man—and woman—of radio."

Miss Lauferty is not too busy with her writing to give thought and energy to the problems of her new craft. She is secretary and council member of the Radio Writers' Guild, offshoot of the Author's League of America. The idea is to give air credit to script writers and a contract system of royalties to the author whose work opens the way for the employment of hundreds of people.

Lilian Lauferty is staunchly certain, all the difficult years notwithstanding, that people set their own limitations. "I know there are plenty of right ideas," she said. "All I have to do is connect with them—tune in. The most uncomfortable period in life was those long months of waiting to get taken in on radio. There was I with all those ideas and nothing was happening. Then it suddenly did happen, and now I couldn't stop if I tried."

One leaves such a house reluctantly, turning back to wonder at its outer quietude. Then, past the sound of the locusts weighting the afternoon with their droning comes the quick staccato of a typewriter, and the broad, full light on the steps quivers in a shift of air. The Lauferty dynamo is on again; a new episode for the 5,000,000 is in the making.

Wyona Dashwood

Direct Primary In Utah to Have Single Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Utah initiates a new direct primary election law this fall, with present indications pointing to the re-election of Senator Elbert D. Thomas and Representatives Abe Murdock and J. Will Robinson, as well as a Democratic near-clean sweep of state and county offices.

Filing for nomination, which has already closed, preparatory to this State's first primary, Sept. 13, discloses the following:

Senator Thomas, the professor-politician who left his University of Utah post six years ago to campaign successfully against the veteran Republican, Reed Smoot, stands unopposed for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Mr. Murdock of the First Utah Congressional District also has no opposition for Democratic nomination.

Mr. Robinson, of the Second District, faces a primary contest against Warwick C. Lamoreaux, State Senator from Salt Lake County, who rose to prominence several years ago as a young Democratic leader, but Mr. Robinson, who is reported to have backing of the national organizations is expected to win.

Utah is still overwhemingly Democratic, according to observers who have recently visited all parts of the State.

Possibility of a New Deal test between Senator Thomas and Burton W. Musser, attorney of Salt Lake City, representing anti-New Deal Democrats, was removed when Mr. Musser withdrew.

The new primary law, enacted by the last Legislature with the intention of providing a better and more democratic method of selecting candidates, sets the primary election for Sept. 13. If any one candidate receives a majority of the votes cast for his office by members of his party he is nominated, but if no candidate receives a majority the two highest shall be placed on a run-off election ballot, the run-off primary to be held Sept. 27.

Candidates, when filing for nomination, must pledge support to principles of their party, and, if nominated, must agree to accept such nomination. Each candidate for nomination is required to pay a filing fee equal to one fourth of 1 per cent of the total salary for the full term of the office he is seeking.

Ballots are to be of a type which will render it impossible for anyone to tell which party an individual has voted for. Candidates' names will be listed alphabetically, but the ballots will be printed in sets which will provide a substantial rotation of names at the top. Ten or more electors may file a designation of nomination, in which case the person named must file an acceptance at least 30 days prior to the primary.

Qualifications for voting at the primary are the same as at a general election—at least 21 years of age, a citizen for at least 90 days, residing in the State one year, in the county four months and in the precinct 60 days preceding the election. In event of a tie vote in the primary, the law provides the nominee shall be selected by casting of lots in a manner to be determined by the Governor.

Woolen Industry Zooms in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Oregon citizens, in increasing numbers, are wearing woolen clothing made from Oregon wool by textile industries of this State. Because of the abundance of high quality raw materials, water, and relatively cheap power, production, which today stands at an all-time high for the State, should keep on increasing, it is declared in a report, "Location and Growth of Oregon's Basic Manufacturing Industries," compiled recently by the State Planning Board.

The report shows that production of woolen textiles zoomed from a depression low of $1,833,000 in 1933, when the industry employed but 601 wage earners, to $6,098,000 and 1,613 workers in 1935, the last year for which statistics are available. Preliminary figures show, however, that the past two years have showed definite gains.

Number of plants has increased from seven in 1923 to nine at present. The value of products during the "boom" years of the 1920's averaged about $5,000,000 per year, and the industry kept more than 1,000 persons busy. These figures have now been surpassed.

The high quality of Oregon yarn has brought a demand from Eastern markets, while the amount of yarns used by local knit goods manufacturers has also increased, the report points out.

Playhouse Prepares 21st Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—George Bernard Shaw has bowed off and the Pasadena Community Playhouse staff and players are vacation-bound for the annual six-weeks closed period of the fourth annual Midsummer Drama Festival, only indelible memories and profitable experiences for those on both sides of the footlights remain.

In the "Seven from Shaw" Festival, "Heartbreak House" pushed ahead in attendance, with "Arms and the Man" in second place.

More than 23,000 admissions were recorded in the whole seven-weeks series, setting no box-office record, but bringing appreciation to important and seldom-staged pieces.

In the regular 1937-38 season preceding the Shaw plays, "Pride and Prejudice," after Jane Austen's novel, drew the largest attendance for the fortnight runs. In order followed "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" and "The Old Maid." Because it ran for three weeks, "Knights of Song," dramatic biography of Gilbert and Sullivan, garnered the largest gross of the year.

Altogether, 725 roles were played in 30 productions on the main stage, while the Laboratory Theater studied 223 roles in 17 new plays.

The Playhouse starts toward its twenty-first season on Sept. 26 with "Tovarich," Robert E. Sherwood's comedy from the Jacques Deval play, to be followed by Zoe Atkins' "O Evening Star."

Portlanders Oppose Volcano Defacement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Further destruction of the geologic features of Mt. Tabor in Portland will be opposed by Oregon geologists and civic groups seeking to preserve the extinct volcano as it now is.

Mt. Tabor is a dual knoll eminence of 178 acres in the eastern sector of Portland and is believed to be the only extinct volcano in the corporate limits of any city in the United States. It is composed of andesitic lava and now is covered with alluvium, gravels, and delta silt.

The outspoken stand against changes on Mt. Tabor resulted from a proposed experiment in which the cinder base material there would be used as a medium to support the roots of plants grown without soil.

Hoffman Takes a Job As Radio Commentator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Harold G. Hoffman, one-time Governor of New Jersey, and now Director of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, has turned radio commenator in connection with his other duties and is syndicating a newspaper column dealing principally with State political happenings. This is his first venture as a regular air wave commenator.

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The Home Forum

Looking Toward Pokeberries

THIS is ragged robin time. The splendid waistcoats of March and April, over which the newly arrived robins viewed the springtime world and exclaimed, "I am so delighted!" are somewhat worn and faded now, and their owners silent. For the most part, the robins hide themselves in the leafy fringes of the streams, handy to the fence corners too, where breakfast, dinner, and supper hang from the weed stalks. There is a delicacy that will bring them to your door soon now—the seeds of the tame sunflower. There is another delicacy that will bring them, too, to your very elbow if there be a speckled baby along that wants goodies. That is the pokeberry bush. If you have seen this bush, you know that the berries hang in long, loose clusters, like miniature grapes. Like fancied fruit on a fancied stem it is, for the startling red of the thick stems give the shoulder-high shrub the appearance of a growth slightly unreal, at least not quite natural to dry, dusty August weather; a plant touched up with the artist's brush, and fresh from it.

NEXT TO BUILDING houses, I believe Grandfather must have liked planting trees and making flowers grow. And since a garden without roses were like Hamlet with Hamlet left out, he planted roses in the northernmost of the three lots on which he first built his house, a quaint, corniced one, almost a replica of one he had known for home in the far-away Catawissa Valley of Pennsylvania. There gardens grew on every mountainside, but here, in the shallow valleys and on the low hills of the new country, wild flowers he found more rarely in their own habitat, and a dooryard garden had need to be cultivated as carefully as he cultivated his clear Hollander conscience.

The Maiden Blush apple tree was tall and bending down when I knew it and knew Grandfather. Old too, he was, but not saying a word about it in his fiddle music. Nor in getting up from a bit of a nap on the front porch to shoo the sparrows away from the wren houses not four feet from his head. Nor in showing a continually incredulous grandchild that it could be done—to jump up and crack your heels together before you came down. How far did he jump? Did his heels crack in air? Most certainly they did, for I saw and heard. As surely as the Rose of Sharon grew in the garden on the north lawn.

The Rose of Sharon was really once a rose, I like to think. Looking at the multicolor of the hollyhock rows—the pink, the regent red, the delicate orchid and salmon and yellow, the daring cerise and the independent wine—looking at these, a rose said, "Oh, I will be a hollyhock!" And it tried hard; and trying does something of course, and it almost was a hollyhock. But there was the other first duty—for there are never too many roses in the world, from the Euphrates round the globe to California. In most places there are far too few of them. And the rose stopped midway in its transition, I think, and was therefore not a rose and not a hollyhock, on its thornless bush, but a graceful bell-like bloom, white, with pink at its heart. But grandfather called it rose, along with his other roses, the ripe red ones growing in the shelter of the house walls, the pink ones like princesses on the green lawn, and the pale nondescripts along the comfortable back fence.

THE APPLE TREE has not been there this long time. It stopped making leaves and apples and appeared weary of standing there, and it was taken down, one bright fall day, to make brisk kitchen fires for the whole winter. But the Rose of Sharon was young and vigorous, like Grandfather's music that lingered after he was gone. And it grew through pleasant years, while the Norway spruce measured its height by the house eaves. Then came the drought. And if the drought was to take the Norway spruce, whose top went so high and whose roots were doing equally well, then how could the Rose of Sharon, of modest height and underground passage, hope to survive in the deserted yard with no watcher in the house?

That is why I took the seeds so jubilantly from Ruth's hand last April. Two years before she had gathered them, she said. Their fuzzy collars looked limp and white against the color of my palm, but the seeds proper looked bright and alive. So I went home and planted them; exactly a dozen, in a prim row. Then I could know just what to expect, a prim row of roses, if roses be ever prim. Thus confidently did I hope.

But the truth was, I should have been prepared for the unexpected of any kind. This was my first spring in this garden. What bulbous beauty might not be groping for the sun? What pretty perennial might not be putting dainty fingers up? "We shall see, we shall see," my heart sang; and one day, when I saw a vigorous stem such as I had never seen before, I announced, "The rose!" Only one came, but one would do, since it was one more than none and the offshoot of Grandfather's Rose. I made the seedling my first care and it grew mightily, its first leaves elongating rapidly and its red stem always thirsty. Proudly I showed it to Ruth and we looked ahead and saw it holding up its flowers, perfumed frosty bells.

WHEN THE SHRUB was about as high as my waist, I had my first real misgivings. The leaves, I had noticed long before, did not assume the notches nor the slightly fuzzed surface I remembered on the leaves of Grandfather's shrub. Visitors soon strengthened my misgivings, visitors who had seen many wild plants grow. The sorry truth was soon out. It was that the spirited red-stemmed plant was only a pokeberry! And a pokeberry, it appeared, was a wild thing, a frequenter of the creek bank, the slough edge, the pasture pool, however interesting these places might be. A pokeberry, I was told, was rarely considered necessary to the pleasure of man, maker of gardens. And we had no rose, from the twelve fuzz-collared seeds. Only a pokeberry.

But I had made a place for it in my plot of miscellanies, and I kept it there. And the red stems continued to enlarge, a clear, not quite blood red. And how gladly it grew. How it flourished and waved and made cheer. The tiny flowers, so dainty and white to begin with, became the plentiful green fruit, and then, in the lowest places first, appeared the ripe berries, blue and purple like grapes, but polished bright, and bursting with juices. And the robins came and the orioles and the kingbirds and one rare mockingbird. They liked pokeberries so well. They came at all hours, to feed and to feast, especially the robins. The robins were there when I looked out the dining-room windows, and they came while I held the hose close by to water the snapdragons growing in the shelter of the pokeberry bush. And this morning a big baby robin with a speckled coat ate of the goodies, and in the midst of his meal he told me, watching at the side door, "I am so delighted! I am so delighted!"

H. E. B.

Last Look Before Sleep On the Fundy Shore

(Lines Addressed to City Dwellers)

And who of you steps out the door
To scan the sky and sea and shore?
To smell the wind, and hear the tide,
And watch a slow cloud's darkening glide
Across the moon?
Who knows the sound
Which means a gull is inward bound,
Using the tall and upper airs
Like effortless, ascending stairs?

The breeze is moving high tonight;
None on the land, and so there might
Be showers, though it's hard to tell;
The moon is strong, and pulling well
Through heavy banks of drifting cloud;
And yet the Tide-Rip's talking loud;
The wind may cant upon the slack—
All right, of course, if she don't back
Into the north—but hear the train!
That means a southerly, and rain.

And who of you steps out the door,
To scan the sky and sea and shore,
So morning showers won't surprise
Your sleepy, unaccustomed eyes?

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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A PORTRAIT OF MISS AMELIA C. VAN BUREN: *Painted by Thomas Eakins*

THE name of Thomas Eakins (1844-1906) has come more and more into prominence in recent years. As American painting of the nineteenth century is viewed in perspective, Eakins emerges one of the outstanding figures. Today he is classed among the most eminent American painters, along with Albert Ryder and Winslow Homer.

Born in Philadelphia, he went to Europe at the age of twenty-two years. He worked with Léon Gérome in Paris, but it is likely that he was more greatly influenced by two Spaniards, Velasquez and Ribera. In 1870, he returned to the United States, became a portrait painter, and taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His talents were not appreciated by his contemporaries until about 1900.

Eakins' portraits reveal a serious artist who was concerned not only with painting recognizable persons, but who felt a great responsibility in giving utmost character to features, to form, and to texture. He was interested in structure and always evolved form in a conscientious and complete manner, as may be observed in this portrait of his pupil, Miss Amelia C. Van Buren. He did not slur over passages, or aim for abrupt and facile effects as did his more successful contemporaries who specialized in portraiture. Although he sought visually for a complete and correct image, through force of insight his brush conveyed more than is necessary in mere photographic recording. In Eakins' portraits, we feel aware of inner character and mood.

Eakins' failure to be popular can be explained by his unmitigated honesty, his unwillingness to give way to flattery and suavity. In the Gilded Age, painters like John Singer Sargent were better equipped to give the public what it wanted. But Thomas Eakins penetrated more deeply into American character of that period. He has not dazzled us with glistening satins, crisp taffetas, and elegant coiffures.

A biographical fact discloses the clear analytical viewpoint of Thomas Eakins. We are told that he had a blackboard in his dining-room so that a guest might clarify his remarks with a diagram, if he chose.

Eakins, for all his ability to capture the total effect in terms of light and shadow, was no mere photographer. He possessed that additional margin of talent which marks the difference between a mere likeness-monger and a creative artist. He explained it himself: "You can copy a thing to a certain limit; then you must use intellect."

L. A.

Rossetti Writes From The Country

The Manor House, Kelmscott, Lechlade.

My Dearest Mother,

I have been here since last Wednesday, and am already greatly benefiting by the change. This house and its surroundings are the loveliest "haunts of ancient peace" that can well be imagined—the house purely Elizabethan in character, though it may probably not be so old as that; but in this dozy neighborhood that style of building seems to have obtained for long after changes in fashion had occurred elsewhere. It has a quantity of farm-buildings of the thatched, squatted order, which look settled down into a purring state of comfort, but seem (as Janey said the other day) as if, were you to stroke them, they would move. . . .

My studio here is a delightful room, all hung round with old tapestry, which I suppose has been there since the date of its making. It gives in grim sequence the history of Samson, and is certainly not the liveliest of company. . . . To take it down would not do, as it might go to pieces or get moth-eaten.

I hope you will see this lovely old place some time when it is got quite into order, and I am sure it will fill you with admiration. The garden is a perfect paradise, and the whole is built on the very banks of the Thames, along which there are beautiful walks for miles, though just at this moment the floods rather interfere with their enjoyment.

While I remain here I am having great alterations made in my studio in London, which I have always contemplated, and which my friend Webb, the architect, will superintend. By this means I shall have a quite satisfactory light. Otherwise I should really have been obliged to carry my big picture elsewhere, to do the little that remains to do to it on my return, as I could never get a real view of it in any part of the room; and this evil would of course have renewed itself with every large work I might paint in the future.

I am having my painting-things sent down here, and shall do some leisurely work while I remain, which will be, I suppose, for two months at least.

I trust you and Christina are both feeling the advantage of Hampstead air. . . . Of course I need not say how glad I shall be of some news of you in these wilds.

With best love to you both,
I am your most affectionate son,
Gabriel.

—DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI," in "Family Letters." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Afternoon in August

UNDER my feet the sand gives way and leaves deep hollows where the water swirls. The great waves break against me, making me know again the power of the sea, but each wave leaves a feather of spray to drift across my face, a veil of spray in which a rainbow glimmers—dissolves into the lucent air.

The beach curves high from the bright water. The sky is a blue meadow where the white clouds roll like giant tumbleweeds in the wind from the heart of the sea. The water lies like a cold word against my heart. The sand below is a world shaken and uncertain under my trusting foot, but the beach lies bare and silent, answering no question, under the cloud shadows passing by.

Out of a hundred hours this is mine, but I am alien here, too long anchored to the earth, lost between the wild sea and the passive sand. I hold the untamed water in my wondering hand. I watch the sea building a new wave under the August sky.

S. V. A. A.

Little Black Thimbles

Little black thimbles on nodules of green,
Guarded by briers and foliate screen,
Hue of the darkness, kin to the night,
Your cones are illumined with shadow of light!
But some day the ambitious fingers of Dawn,
Searching in dew, will find you gone!

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

Home Building

written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE problem of house building is occupying the thought of many in the world today, and rightly so, for material dwellings are essential in the present social order. Yet, unless this is undertaken by one imbued with the spiritual sense of home, it may prove unsatisfying. That is because mere house building is a material and physical activity; while home building, as we learn in Christian Science, is primarily a mental and spiritual experience. In order, then, successfully to build a house, one should first have the true concept of home. Truly has the Psalmist said (127:1), "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."

Today, in some countries, there is much interest evinced by the governments in regard to aiding house builders. Some are rejoicing in the opportunity thus afforded them eventually to own their own homes. Others are apprehensive lest government loans prove merely a false stimulus to business and cause an increased burden of taxation.

Foretelling the appearance of the Christ, the prophet said (Isaiah 9:6), "The government shall be upon his shoulder." As one looks to Truth to reveal the operation of spiritual law in his affairs, imposition or suggestion of burden is destroyed. If confronted with the argument of false stimulation, one may find the scientific antidote on page 423 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mary Baker Eddy, under the marginal heading "Coping with difficulties," says that "the metaphysician, making Mind his basis of operation irrespective of matter and regarding the truth and harmony of being as superior to error and discord, has rendered himself strong, instead of weak, to cope with the case," and she adds, "He proportionately strengthens his patient with the stimulus of courage and conscious power." Then, in facing all our problems, let us counteract any suggestion of doubt or fear with the recognition of our God-given dominion.

One may gain, through the study of Christian Science, an improved concept of home, and see that its building provides joyful occupation. This privilege is not limited to those of great wealth or ability. Neither is it reserved for the so-called fortunate ones who are members of happy family groups.

One need not suffer loneliness because he has no family life, for he is a child of God. He who realizes that "God setteth the solitary in families" (Psalms 68:6) may claim his divine heritage of completeness as a member of God's universal family. As the lonely one becomes cognizant of these spiritual truths, he will become absorbed in spiritual home building—in building a selfless, holy consciousness of good.

Perhaps another may feel discouraged because he lacks the financial means with which to build or find a material dwelling. Let him turn to the scientific concept of home, and thereby find his true substance at hand. Money is neither an aid nor a hindrance to spiritually mental home building. In this spiritual activity, ideas constitute the needed substance, and they are at the disposal of each one.

Before starting to erect a house it is essential to find a desirable location in which to build. Having selected the proper site and erected a dwelling place, one is said to have established his residence in that particular section. The home builder, on the other hand, is not necessarily obliged to become settled in any certain material environment. He may, with equal contentment, establish in his thinking the true sense of home, whether he is in a mountain cabin, an ocean liner, a hotel room, or a mansion. Through faith in God, wherever we may be, as the lines from a hymn declare (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 205),

"We taste e'en here the hallowed bliss
Of our eternal home."

The wise house builder carefully selects a suitable piece of ground for his dwelling, one which will not be endangered by floods or other destructive elements. Later, when he is ready to build, a strong foundation is laid. The wise home builder, alert to the warning of Mrs. Eddy that "to build on selfishness is to build on sand" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 298), first erects his spiritual habitation on the firm foundation of Truth.

On page 17 of "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy has said concerning Jesus' teaching, "A right apprehension of the wonderful utterances of him who 'spake as never man spake,' would despoil error of its borrowed plumes, and transform the universe into a home of marvellous light."

"The universe into a home of marvellous light"—what a revelation is this! The falsities such as self-will and pride, egotism and domination, that would presume to become a part of home, are seen in the light of Christian Science to be but "borrowed plumes" which error would flaunt to disturb our thinking. May we strive to recognize that home is not selfishly personal, but selflessly universal.

Within this Christly ideal—the only real home—there is no place for darkened thinking, religious intolerance, racial bitterness, national or international warfare. May we endeavor to comprehend more fully, through Christian Science, the fatherhood and motherhood of God, man's oneness with God, and the brotherhood of man. Then shall we be prepared, through right apprehension, to "despoil error of its borrowed plumes"—its false pretensions to power—and to do our part in the transforming of "the universe into a home of marvellous light."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

In Your Shade

All morning I have lain in the graciousness of your shade,
And watched, upon my back, your business.
You are like a mother, very occupied,
For the wind has much to say to you, and you
Make little busy movements as you talk,
With rippling laughter.
And I think you do not notice me at all.
But I know that if I lie very still
And wait quietly,
You will not stop your conversation,
But you will let fall a leaf
To kiss my forehead, or lie in my open hand.

ROSEMARY CELINE COBHAM

Construire un Foyer

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES maisons à construire représentent un problème qui aujourd'hui préoccupe à juste titre bien des personnes, car les habitations matérielles sont nécessaires dans l'organisation actuelle de la société. Toutefois, si celui qui fait construire ignore le sens spirituel du foyer, son entreprise risque de ne pas le satisfaire. En effet, construire une maison peut n'être qu'une activité matérielle, physique; tandis que construire un foyer, comme nous l'apprend la Science Chrétienne, est avant tout chose mentale et spirituelle. Pour bien bâtir une maison, il faut donc d'abord avoir le vrai concept du foyer. Le Psalmiste dit avec vérité (Psaume 127:1): "Si l'Eternel ne bâtit la maison, ceux qui la bâtissent travaillent en vain."

Aujourd'hui, dans certains pays, le gouvernement s'intéresse beaucoup à la construction et cherche à faciliter ceux qui veulent bâtir une maison. Les uns sont heureux d'avoir ainsi la perspective de posséder tôt ou tard leur propre demeure. D'autres craignent que les prêts consentis par le gouvernement ne soient qu'un faux stimulant pour les affaires et n'augmentent les impôts déjà lourds.

Le prophète prédisait en ces termes l'avènement du Christ (Ésaïe 9:5): "L'empire a été posé sur son épaule." Lorsqu'on a recours à la Vérité qui peut révéler l'opération de la loi spirituelle dans les affaires humaines, les impositions ou les suggestions de fardeau prennent fin. Si la croyance à une fausse stimulation se dresse devant nous, nous pouvons en trouver l'antidote scientifique à la page 423 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où sous la rubrique marginale "Lutter contre les difficultés," Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Le métaphysicien qui fait de l'Entendement sa base d'opération, indépendamment de la matière, et qui considère la vérité et l'harmonie de l'être comme étant supérieures à l'erreur et à la discorde, s'est renforcé, non affaibli, pour lutter contre la maladie;" puis elle ajoute: "Il fortifie son patient en le stimulant de courage et en le rendant conscient de son pouvoir." Donc, en face de quelque problème, il nous faut neutraliser toute suggestion de doute ou de crainte en reconnaissant la maîtrise que Dieu nous a donnée.

Par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, on peut acquérir un meilleur concept du foyer et voir que la construction d'un foyer est une tâche pleine de joie. Ce privilège n'est pas réservé aux personnes fort riches ou extrêmement intelligentes. Il n'est pas non plus l'apanage exclusif de ceux qui ont, comme on dit, le bonheur de vivre en famille.

Celui qui n'a pas de vie de famille est néanmoins l'enfant de Dieu et ne devrait point souffrir d'isolement. S'il se rend compte que "Dieu donne un foyer aux isolés" (Psaume 68:7), il peut revendiquer son divin héritage d'intégralité, car il appartient à l'universelle famille de Dieu. Apprenant à connaître ces vérités spirituelles, celui qui était solitaire s'absorbera dans la construction spirituelle du foyer—il édifiera une conscience du bien saine et sans égoïsme.

Tel autre se décourage peut-être parce qu'il n'a pas les ressources qui lui permettraient de construire ou de louer une maison matérielle. Qu'il se tourne vers le concept scientifique du foyer, où il trouvera à sa portée la vraie substance. Quand il s'agit d'une construction spirituelle, mentale, l'argent n'est ni une aide ni un obstacle. Pour cette activité spirituelle, les idées constituent la substance nécessaire, et ces idées sont à la disposition de chacun.

Avant de bâtir une maison, il faut trouver un terrain bien situé. Une fois l'emplacement choisi, on peut y construire sa demeure, et dès lors on se sera fixé dans tel district. D'autre part, celui qui construit un foyer ne doit pas nécessairement s'établir dans un certain milieu matériel. Qu'il soit dans la hutte d'un berger, sur un paquebot, dans une chambre d'hôtel ou dans un palais, il peut avec le même contentement établir dans son propre penser le vrai sens du foyer. Par la foi en Dieu, où que nous soyons, ces lignes d'un cantique peuvent se réaliser (*Christian Science Hymnal*, No. 205):

"Nous goûtons ici la félicité
De notre éternelle patrie."

S'il est sage, le futur constructeur d'une maison choisit soigneusement son terrain, qui doit être à l'abri des inondations ou d'autres éléments destructeurs. Puis lorsqu'il est prêt à bâtir, il commence par poser de solides fondements. Quant à celui qui veut construire un foyer, il prendra garde, s'il est sage, à cet avertissement donné par Mrs. Eddy: "Bâtir sur l'égoïsme, c'est bâtir sur le sable" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 298); il érigera donc son habitation spirituelle sur un fondement solide, celui de la Vérité.

A la page 17 de *Unity of Good*, Mrs. Eddy écrit, au sujet des enseignements de Jésus: "Une juste compréhension des admirables discours de celui qui 'parlait comme aucun homme n'avait parlé' dépouillerait l'erreur de son plumage d'emprunt et transformerait l'univers en une demeure glorieusement illuminée."

L'univers transformé en "une demeure glorieusement illuminée"—n'est-ce pas là une révélation? A la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, on voit que les mensonges tels que l'opiniâtreté, l'orgueil, l'égotisme, l'esprit de domination, qui prétendent quelquefois faire partie du foyer, ne sont qu'un "plumage d'emprunt" dont l'erreur se sert pour confondre notre penser. Efforçons-nous de reconnaître que le foyer est non pas égoïstement personnel, mais altruistement universel.

Dans ce seul foyer réel—cet idéal qui s'apparente au Christ—aucune place n'est faite au pensées obscurcies, à l'intolérance religieuse, aux haines raciales, aux conflits nationaux ou internationaux. Par la Science Chrétienne, cherchons à mieux saisir la paternité et la maternité de Dieu, l'unicité de l'homme avec Dieu, la fraternité des hommes. Alors, grâce à la compréhension juste, nous serons prêts à dépouiller l'erreur "de son plumage d'emprunt"—de ses fausses prétentions au pouvoir; et nous pourrons contribuer à transformer "l'univers en une demeure glorieusement illuminée."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1938

Research Body Supports Tobin In Tax Appeal

City Council is asked to use gas tax fund of $1,194,000 to cushion expected tax rise.

Boston Today

Forecasting an acute fiscal situation in Boston next year, with serious tax rate increases, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today made a last-minute appeal in support of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's demand that the $1,194,000 awarded Boston by the distribution of State gasoline tax funds be saved to cushion the expected rise in the 1939 tax rate.

The Mayor is currently at loggerheads with several members of the City Council, who insist that the money be spent this year to give relief jobs. He asked the Council to approve expenditure of approximately $194,000 of the money for a PWA bridge project, and to set aside the remaining $1,000,000 for next year. The Council tabled his order.

Herman C. Loeffler, Executive Director of the Research Bureau, in a letter to John E. Kerrigan, President of the Council, pointed out that instead of being $8,000,000, as originally estimated, the State tax this year will be nearer $17,000,000.

Limit to Borrowing

This difference, Mr. Loeffler pointed out, must be made up by the various cities and towns of the Commonwealth, including Boston. At the same time, the Bureau warned, it appears the Legislature will further limit borrowing by cities and towns.

This means that tax rates will have to be advanced to meet these rising costs. The resultant distress to Boston tax payers should be considered now, the Bureau asserted.

An extra $1,000,000 at that time to help cushion the impact of the boosted tax rate would mean much more, the Bureau contends, than would extra welfare work at this time.

The Bureau insists that ample

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Garment Strike Has Peace Offer

Two peace moves were planned today in the six-day-old strike of garment workers at the Traders Building 35 Kneeland Street, near South Station, Boston.

A Federal conciliator, Miss Anna Weinstock, said she would seek to confer with employer and union representatives, and the Acting Police Commissioner, Edward W. Fallon, announced he would seek the aid of James T. Moriarty, State Commisisoner of Labor, in an effort to set up new rules for the mass picketing.

As these steps were taken, police were redoubling their vigilance at keeping the sidewalk from being blocked by picketers, and the strikers, incensed at mass arrests of their numbers on what they consider to be "phony charges" of "blocking sidewalks," engaged in increasing acts of violence.

Registration Hits New Boston High

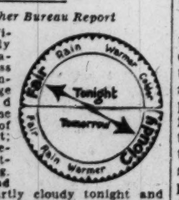
Boston's registrations for the primaries Sept. 20 continued to break records today. Workers in the Election Commissioners offices paused long enough in taking care of the long lines of waiting registrants to announce that 2,755 names were added to the voting list yesterday, bringing the grand total to date up to 325,000. This is the highest figure in the city's history, and indicates the intense interest in the forthcoming primaries.

Observers noted that Democrats seemed in the preponderance, and that the gubernatorial race apparently held the center of attention, but whether the registrants favored Gov. Charles F. Hurley, former Gov. James M. Curley or Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly was a matter of speculation.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with occasional cloudiness and slight temperature change tonight and Wednesday; some probability of showers tonight; variable winds, becoming northeasterly and increasing.



Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, probably showers in north portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler, preceded by showers tonight; Wednesday fair.

Maine: Partly cloudy, probably showers and slightly cooler in central and west portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable wind over extreme south and gentle variable wind tonight, becoming moderate northwest on Wednesday over central and north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday; showers over the north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	63	Minneapolis	60	78
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	80	94
Chicago	68	76	New York	66	78
Denver	60	80	Norfolk	74	82
Helena	54	88	Philadelphia	68	82
Kansas City	68	88	St. Louis	72	82
Los Angeles	70	94	San Francisco	58	72
Miami	84	88	Washington	70	86

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T., Aug. 30.
B—Maximum, Aug. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:12 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:02 p. m.

Connecting Business Man With His Job

Armstrong Roberts; By a Staff Photographer

On the Course and at the Dock

Upper: Speedster making time. Lower: Downtown landings.

Motorboat Commuting Finds Summer Favor

Railroads, bus lines and other public carriers have a new competitor for the commuting traffic in and out of Boston, due to the increasing tendency of brokers, business executives and captains of industry to move to seashore places such as Cohasset, Scituate, Marblehead, and Manchester-by-the-Sea for the summer.

Commuting by small boat to Boston has been growing in recent years, until today more than 100 speedsters, cruiser-type pleasure craft, and even "run-a-bouts" are making regular trips to and from the city each day. Many tie up at yacht clubs in the vicinity of Boston, several of which are located along the shores of Dorchester Bay.

For commuters who wish to come closer to the business district, a marine "garage" has been established on Fort Point Channel, at the Congress Street bridge, almost in the shadow of the Custom House Tower. A dozen craft "park" at this modern public service station, where everything that can be found in a garage for an automobile is available to the motorboat owner. Mechanics, painters, carpenters, are available. Derricks are there, to lift the boats out of the water, if necessary, for cleaning or for painting the underwater section of the hulls.

Marine commuting began about 1925, and inside of four years a group of six men had incorporated under Massachusetts laws as "Commuters, Inc.," carrying on between Boston and Nahant. Then came the depression, with curtailment of all programs of this sort. But the New England Marine Company set up a marine garage at Congress Street Bridge, F. W. Myers, in charge of the plant, explains that the cost of commuting by fast motorboat is about the same as by other means, when several neighbors share the expense.

"The trend today is toward cruiser boats," Mr. Myers said. "Speed is stepped up to between 18 and 20 miles an hour and the average boat is around 32 feet in length."

Men who do not own motorboats frequently charter them, during the two-week vacation that they live at the beach, and one recent boat was named the "5-15" after the time of leaving Boston for the beach. Demand for boats is on the gain, added Mr. Myers, with the sale of new boats up about 25 per cent in the last two years. Used boats, too, like used cars, are increasingly popular, but they are far more difficult to obtain than are used cars, he said. This turns many potential buyers of used boats to the market for new ones.

At the Congress Street "garage" showrooms are combined with service station and "parking" areas.

Harvard Locates Lost Comet In Unexpected Direction

Harvard Observatory reports rediscovery of a lost comet. In 1927, a comet was discovered by W. F. Gale of Sydney, Australia, and named the Gale Comet. This year it was due for a return appearance, but it was found that the period of about 11 years was not known with sufficient precision to assure rediscovery.

Leland E. Cunningham undertook to establish a definitive orbit, in order to get an accurate period of the comet's revolution, according to a report in the current Telescope, publication of the Bond Astronomical Club. Comets are those mysterious visitors from distant space that occasionally come into view, streak through the sky and disappear. Their positions, speeds, and directions of travel are measured, the size of their orbits around the sun and the length of time they take to complete one circuit are computed, and thus their reappearances are discoverable.

Mr. Cunningham planned an observing program that was begun in April at the Oak Ridge Station. On the first observing nights, several plates were obtained on the most likely positions in the sky. Then daylight saving time went into effect and the observing started somewhat earlier. The preferred regions were not available until nearly dawn and so Mr. Cunningham took, on pure chance, photographs of positions far removed from the expected appearance of the comet. When the two plates exposed were developed, a faint cometary image was seen near the centers of each.

Then the new position thus obtained was immediately photographed with the 12-inch telescope at Cambridge, and Comet Gale was again listed as found. "The happy combination of recognizing a probable large error in the computed period plus the chance attack on an unhopeful region of the sky, and the short interval of clearness between the beginning of evening and a clouding sky, produced in one evening a result that might have taken weeks of effort, or might have evaded the observer entirely," said Mr. Cunningham. "Gale's comet cannot evade us again."

Barley Instead of Wheat

The cut in wheat acreage under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is drawing the attention of growers to the use of winter barley on part of the land withdrawn from wheat.

Textile Unions Pay $1,600,000 In U. S. Drive

Organizing Committee spends that in 18 months to get 181,875 new members.

The tremendous cost of organizing factory workers into labor unions on a national scale is shown in announcement by New England officials of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO that the national organization has spent $1,600,000 in its 18 months of existence, or nearly $100,000 a month.

This puts the labor unions almost in a scale with big business itself. It pays the salaries and expenses of organizers, the fees of attorneys who oppose manufacturers in court, the costs of publicity and office help, and the price of food for workers out on strike.

The value of this expenditure to workers is shown by the New England TWOC to be in labor contracts with factory owners, guaranteeing wage increases or blocking wage decreases, granting paid vacations, reducing hours of work or providing extra pay for overtime work.

Nearly Half in N. E.

With more than 450,000 textile workers enrolled in the TWOC, since February, 1937, of whom nearly 200,000 are in New England, contracts have been obtained with 822 companies to the benefit of 181,875 of these members, according to the Union announcement.

In recent months, contracts have been renewed for another year in most of these plants. A summary of such renewals in Massachusetts and Connecticut was made public by the TWOC today. In the latter State, every contract, except three, was renewed and each renewal contained improved terms for the Union, officials said.

The huge sum spent by the TWOC, whose national chairman is Sidney Hillman, came mostly from unions in other industries, which previously had been organized, it was announced. One of the largest contributors was the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, also headed by Mr. Hillman and with national offices also in New York. A drive to increase collection of dues from the new TWOC unions has recently been launched.

Say Expense Necessary

These great expenditures by union organizations are necessary, labor leaders say, to offset the huge sums traditionally spent by manufacturers to combat unionism. It evens up the sides in the great employer-employee struggle, in which force, based on financial resources, is the deciding factor.

It means the workers more often have a chance of being the winners.

The new recession, beginning last fall but now appearing to be on the way out, cut the dues of many unions, including the TWOC, however. The sums spent monthly in the past year are much less than those poured out in the boom days of the first half of 1937.

Evidence of this is found in the statement distributed by New England TWOC officials among their employee-members that when the textile drive first opened in February, 1937, TWOC put 600 organizers in the field, 100 of them in New England. At present, there are only 129 in the field, of whom 36 are in New England.

The review of contracts renewed in New England by the TWOC lists the following firms among those that have signed again with the CIO outfit.

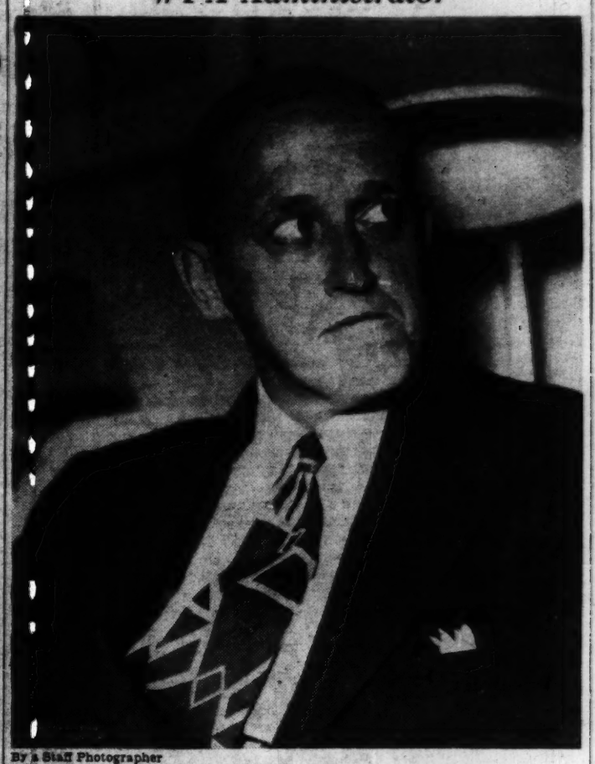
J & P. Coats Thread, Inc.; William Skinner & Sons, Inc.; Monument Mills; National Silk Spinning Company; New Bedford Cordage; New Bedford Rayon Company; Cheney Brothers; Shetucket Worsted; Palmer Brothers; American Velvet; Velvet Textile Corporation; Warrenton Woolen Company; Central Dyeing & Finishing Company; Clark, Cutler & McDermott Company; Tindall Fabrics Corporation; Oxford Mills; Security Mills; Roxbury Carpet Company; Summit Woolen Mills.

New Hampshire Expert Gets Government Job

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 30 (AP)—Dr. George F. Potter, for 18 years head of the University of New Hampshire's Horticultural Department, today resigned to accept appointment as principal plant physiologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Dr. Potter will have general charge of the Bureau's tung oil experimentation, with a central office at Bogalusa, La.

WPA Administrator



By a Staff Photographer

Harry L. Hopkins

Building Proposed to House Vermont State Departments

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 30 — Agitation in Capitol circles for a new State office building, to cost between $500,000 and $1,500,000 has received impetus in a report this week submitted by John Clement, of Rutland, former Director of Historical Records Survey, indicating that State departments are poorly housed in unsuitable and unsafe buildings.

The report was intended to discover the conditions under which State records were kept and to show what space would be necessary for adequate and convenient preservation of department files. Mr. Clement resigned as Director of the Survey before his report was completed, but decided to finish the work as a private citizen.

The present office space of State departments to be included in a new building is 41,916 square feet, and the estimated additional needs of these departments would amount to 19,198 square feet, Mr. Clement reports. Planning for functional needs, he notes, might increase the total to 75,000 or 80,000 square feet.

Such a building, if four stories high with basement, would have a height from basement floor of about 60 feet; and each floor would have 25,000 square feet of space. The total would thus amount to 1,500,000 cubic feet. Average costs for buildings of sound modern construction run from 38 cents per cubic foot to one dollar, depending on the materials used in construction. The cost would be bracketed between $570,000 and $1,500,000.

The matter was considered by the last session of the General Assembly. It was decided, however, to meet pressing building needs at State institutions, for which $500,000 was appropriated. With renewed agitation stirred up by the Clement report, it is probable, observers say, that the Legislature meeting in January will consider the idea.

* * *

WPA at Montpelier

The city of Montpelier has received from the Federal Government an official offer to participate in the development of a recreation field, at an expense not to exceed $100,000. The Government through a WPA grant will defray 45 per cent of the cost. Official acceptance of the offer has been made at a special city meeting. The recreation field will contain a swimming pool, children's playground and a field designed for baseball, football and other sports.

* * *

Governor Aids Labor

Addressing a banquet of the Vermont branch of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Johnsbury, Gov. George D. Aiken urged labor to follow the rules he said he tried to practice "in my administration of public trust." These rules, he said, were:

Placing duty to State and country above duty to party and group, honesty both in financial dealings and "in our thinking," wholehearted co-operation with others, tolerance, liberalism and common sense.

"I know," said he, "of no other way this country can be put back on its feet. Since my initiation into the problems of organized labor, I have had the experience of participating in the settling of two strikes. And in neither of these strikes did I hire deputies, nor was there any damage done by the strikers. I told the union leaders they were in the best position to keep order, and they did."

* * *

Surfaced Roads Record

A tabulation compiled by the Highway Department reveals that 70 towns, gores and unorganized towns in Vermont and 121 villages with population of 75 or over, have no surfaced roads. The report also shows that 184 towns and cities have surfaced roads and 238 villages have roads partly or wholly surfaced.

* * *

Party Leaders Act Alone

The State Highway Board and Dr. R. P. Hunter, Director of Fish and Game, said they had not been consulted about proposed Federal projects in Vermont, which Democratic Party leaders were reported to have discussed with President Roosevelt last week.

Democratic National Committeeman Frank H. Duffy, of Rutland, and Fred C. Martin, of Bennington, candidate for Governor, were reported to have discussed with the President development of recreational resources, construction of cross-State scenic routes, large capacity fish hatcheries and game rearing facilities.

Skating Baker Greets Brother

Ten weeks and nine sets of roller skate wheels ago Charles Cotton "the roller skating baker" left his Houston, Texas, home to see the world—or at least the rest of the United States. Today he is visiting his brother Victor, who lives at 364 East Street, Dedham. He rolled in there yesterday from Portland, Maine, and points north.

Tomorrow morning, after giving his trusty skates a change of oil and grease—and attending to whatever adjustments roller skates need after a day on the highways—he plans to set out at dawn for Seattle, Wash., he says.

Mr. Cotton figures on covering 60 or 70 miles a day. By the time he has been away from Texas for six or seven months altogether, he thinks he will have "done" the Atlantic States, the northern Midwest, and the Pacific Coast, and will be well on the way back to Houston.

"It's a great way to see the country," he declared. "You have time to see all the sights and yet it's not slow and tedious like walking."

Whatever may be said for or against travel on roller skates, he points out, it is undeniably cheap. So far he has spent only about $60 on his more than 3,000-mile jaunt—and most of that was for food. Most of the time he has slept by the roadside and made side trips to convenient brooks now and then for a little outdoor laundering.

Hopkins Backs WPA Workers On Organizing

Have same rights as other groups to seek help, administrator says in Boston talk.

WPA workers have a right to organize and form an association to advance their interests, the same as manufacturers, teachers, and other groups do, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, declared in an interview here today.

Mr. Hopkins received reporters at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, where he arrived this morning prior to addressing a regional conference of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee at the Statler Hotel tonight.

The Administrator of relief projects on which more than 3,000,000 persons are employed argued that these workers have as much right to exert pressure on the Government as any other group.

Gives General Approval

His views came out during questioning about the Workers Alliance, an organization of WPA workers and of the unemployed, which has several times been accused of being Communistic. While not stating his specific opinion of the Alliance, Mr. Hopkins gave general approval to the idea of a WPA organization.

"The manufacturers have an association to keep up high tariffs," he said. "The newspapers have an association through which they get a subsidy to have the newspapers carried in the United States mails. Schoolteachers, laborers and many others have associations to advance their own interests. Why should the WPA be any different?"

At another point in the interview, he was asked specifically about the Workers Alliance plan to raise $50,000 from New York WPA workers to help defeat Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York City, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, who is on President Roosevelt's "purge list," and to participate in other election contests.

"I have already answered that last week," he replied, "but I will say again that I do not like the idea of people raising money to finance campaigns, irrespective of whom it is for or against. I don't like the idea."

He left the impression with reporters who heard him that while he does not object to WPA workers forming an association, he feels they should not be called upon to contribute from their meager earnings to a political campaign.

To Pay Prevailing Wage

The Administrator declared that if the new wage-hour bill raises the level of wages in some sections of the country, the WPA will raise its wages similarly in that section. The law, he added, requires the WPA to pay the prevailing rate of wages.

The reporters plied Mr. Hopkins with dozens of questions, many of which he refused to answer. Despite his refusal, one question was put to him three different times and each time brought the same answer.

The question was: "Do you favor a third term for President Roosevelt?"

The WPA head, who is one of several Democrats mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Roosevelt after he has retired, refused in each instance to commit himself. "Obviously," he said, "I do not want to comment on that."

Fosters Civil Service

At other points in the interview, Mr. Hopkins reiterated his desire for civil service for all administrative employees.

He planned to lunch privately today with Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, then confer with other associates during the afternoon. His address this evening to 1,000 Democratic women from 10 States is to be radiocast over WBZ and other stations from 9 to 9:30 p. m.

At this morning's session of the two-day conference of women from the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, of Grand Rapids, Mich., director of the Women's Division of the Party's National Committee, called for election of a Senate and House of Representatives "sympathetic with the liberal measures which have been enacted and are yet to be enacted for the establishment of a democracy of opportunity for all the people."

Return to North Seen

A prediction that the new wage-hour bill will result in migration of textile plants from the South back to New England was made by Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, in a luncheon address to the Democratic conference.

"There will no longer be an advantage in staying in the South," she asserted, "because wage levels will be the same in both sections. Firms which previously had moved to the South then will move back again because of the higher skill of the workers in the North."

The women delegates were welcomed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston.

Longer Terms For Brookline

Brookline Selectmen will present to the Town Meeting at its special session scheduled for Sept. 27 an amendment to the town bylaws providing for a three-year term for the Town Treasurer and Collector. Heretofore the election has been for one-year terms.

The proposal suggests the plan become effective with the annual municipal election the coming March. Some years ago the terms of the five Selectmen were extended to three years. Selectmen expressed the opinion that next year an effort would be made to change all one-year term elections to three-year terms.

One Day Remains For Registering

Only one day remains for residents of Boston to register in order to vote in the State Primary Sept. 20. The final day for new voters to register is tomorrow.

Those who wish to register may do so at the Election Department, on the first floor of City Hall Annex, from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. Night registration for persons whose names are on the police list of last January but not on the voting list, is available between 6 and 10 p. m. at appointed stations in each of the city's 22 wards.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Uptown—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell and Pat O'Brien. 1:10, 4:10 7:10, 10:10. Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" boys. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

University—
Wallace Beery in "Port of Seven Seas." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End" kids. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Treasure Island," starring Wallace Beery. Also 6 Walt Disney cartoons.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye, Bob Hope, Betty Grable and Jack Whiting in "Give Me a Sailor." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:45. Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2, 5:45, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—

"The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 10:08 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," featuring the March Twins. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:24.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Strand—
Merle Oberon in "Divorce of Lady X." Also "Spy Ring," with William Hall. Tomorrow: Jimmy Savo and Robert Wilcox in "Reckless Living." Also Chester Morris in "Law of the Underworld."

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers, 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Brookline Village Theater—
"One Wild Night," featuring June Lang. 2, 5:08, 8:16. Also "Port of Seven Seas," with Wallace Beery. 3:48 6:54, 9:41.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda in "I Met My Love Again." Also Lew Ayres in "Scandal Street." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Tremont—
Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Also George Brent and Olivia de Havilland in "Gold Is Where You Find It." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr in "Algiers." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres, Ruth Hussey and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Coolidge Corner—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 2:00, 5:15, 8:21. Also "Little Miss Broadway," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:56, 7:02, 10:02.

In the World of the Arts

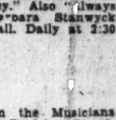
New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boston—
"Call of the Yukon," with Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:5. Also Ann Sheridan in "Little Miss Thoroughbred," 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris, Frances Mercer and Bruce Cabot. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.



South Station Theater—
"Travel to Ontario," Robert Benchley in "Music Made Simple," "Clyde Lucas and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Martlow Studios—
Eleventh concert in the Musicians Musicales series, 274 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Cronin Nine Fares Well Against Majority of Clubs—Pre-View of Eastern Football

Red Sox Behind Only Two Clubs In 1938 Series

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Taking stock today, as they opened a three-game set with the eighth-place St. Louis Browns, the Red Sox discovered that in interclub competition this season they are behind only two clubs, and in both instances by slender margins.

In climbing to second place in the American League, for a new record under the leadership of Joe Cronin, the Red Sox have won 12 out of 14 from the Browns, 10 out of 15 from the Athletics, 12 of their 18 starts with the White Sox, 10 of their 18 meetings with the Indians, and nine out of 17 from the Senators.

Yankees Ahead

Only the Yankees and Tigers are currently ahead of the locals, and this situation may be reversed before the finish of the race. Detroit has won 11 and the Red Sox nine. The Yanks have seven victories and the locals six. The Cronins would be on equal footing with Detroit had they split even in the series which ended yesterday at Fenway Park. Instead, the Sox dropped both engagements.

Including today's game with the Browns, the Red Sox have 38 dates remaining on the schedule, distributed as follows: nine with the Yankees, seven with the Athletics, six with St. Louis, five with Washington, four each with Cleveland and Chicago, and two against the Tigers.

The Indians, who are Boston's chief rival to the runnerup berth, have 39 games remaining. Eleven are with the Tigers, who are making a great bid to finish in the first division under Del Baker.

Tigers Won Two

The Red Sox have lost only three home series all season and two of them went to these same Tigers. Baker brought an abrupt halt to the spurt of Cronin and his mates by winning two straight here Sunday and yesterday. Chicago is the only other club to win a Fenway series from Joe.

Going into the Brownie set, the Red Sox were three full games up on the collapsing Indians, who have the poor record of eight lost and only three won on this eastern tour. The Tribe has won one in Boston, another in Yankee Stadium and a third at Washington.

The Red Sox gave a sour exhibition yesterday, in dropping a 15-to-1 decision to the Detroit club. But this is probably nothing to get excited about. Every ball club has off days. The Sox played yesterday as if the game were the final of the year.

As a matter of fact, the locals appeared weary from their hard week of double-headers. They failed to back up on plays and several times were out of position. Three errors were charged against them. After averaging better than 13 hits per game for the home stay, Elden Auker stopped them with five.

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Briefs . . . Cronin's home r . . esterday was his sixteenth . . . dy York hit numbers 30 and 31 fo. . e troit . . . In all, the big catcher batted in six runs . . . Hank Greenberg is more than a little disturbed because rival pitchers will not throw balls near the plate when he is up there . . . The Bengal is aiming at Babe Ruth's four-bagger record . . . To date, he is ahead of the Babe's schedule.

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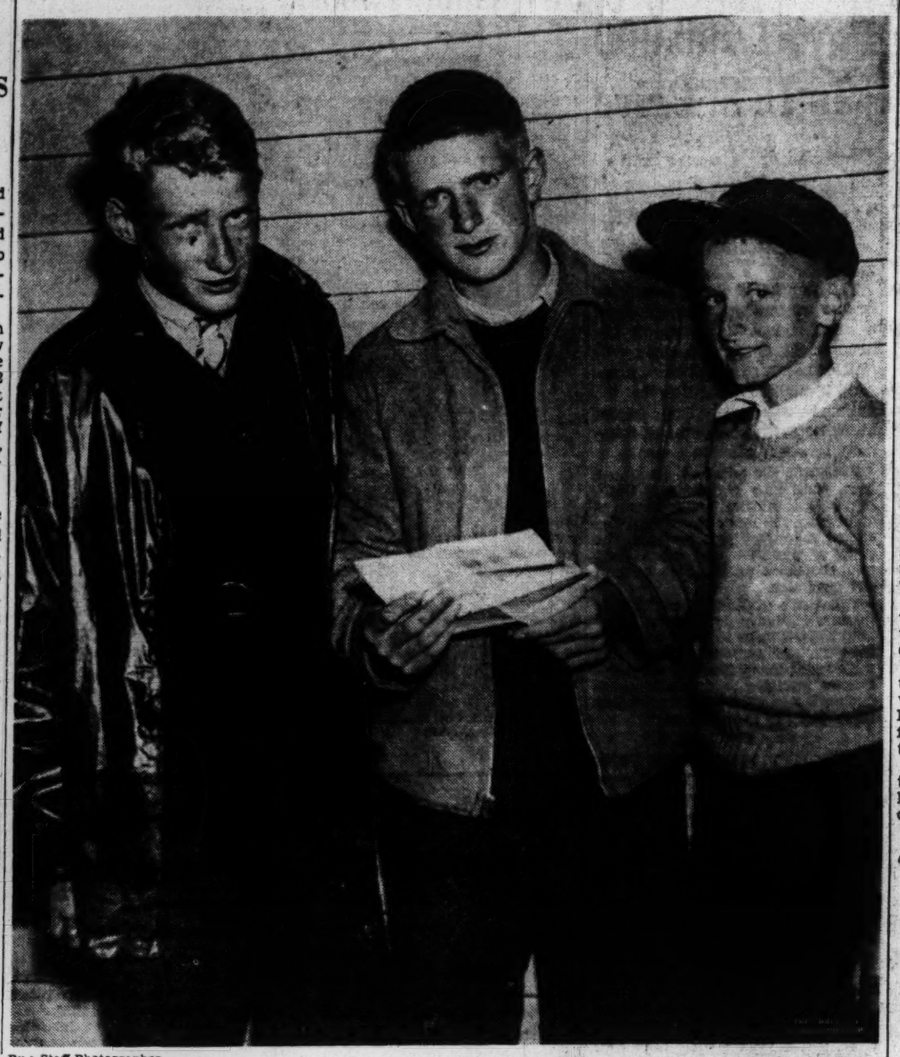
Christman, the new Tiger shortstop, looks like a find . . . Moe Berg's appearance behind the plate yesterday was his eighth of the season . . . Moe has a pinch-hitting average of .500 for the year . . . Jack Wilson's defeat yesterday was his tenth . . . He has won 13 . . . Mel Almada in center field and Buster Mills in left are two former Red Sox players with the Browns.

North Shore Sailors Take Lead



By a Staff Photographer

The North Shore junior titlists continued their surprising maneuvers in fine fashion yesterday by taking an early lead in the National junior sailing championships for the Sears Bowl being held at Southport, Conn. The expert spinnaker work of Fred Norton, left, skippering of Capt. Dick Meechem, center, and the all-round workmanship of Johnny Lowe, right, placed the Curtis Cup winners in the lead.

Annisquam Tops Other Crews In Junior Opening

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 30 (AP)—The Annisquam Yacht Club crew of Annisquam, Mass., held a slight lead today at the completion of the first two of an eight-race series for the Sears Bowl and national junior championship.

Skippered by Dick Mechem, 17, the Annisquam crew scored 13 points yesterday by finishing third in the first race and second in the closing brush of the day.

Two races were on today's program.

Challenging the leaders was the Richmond County Yacht Club of Staten Island which won the first race and took sixth in the next to record 11¼ points. South Boston, victor in the second race, follows with 10¾ with the South Shore Club of Milwaukee, Wis., and Watch Hill of Rhode Island tied for fourth with 10 each.

All the crews sailed a different and unfamiliar Atlantic class boat in each race yesterday and will continue to do so through the series.

Pequot, the defending champion, was fifth with nine points, while the Cotuit Mosquito Yacht Club's entry was last with four points.

The opening race was marked by a tight spinnaker finish for first place with Richmond County nipping Pequot and Watch Hill, which was first around the weather mark, for the honors.

South Boston's youngsters led throughout around the windward-leeward four-mile course in the second test.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

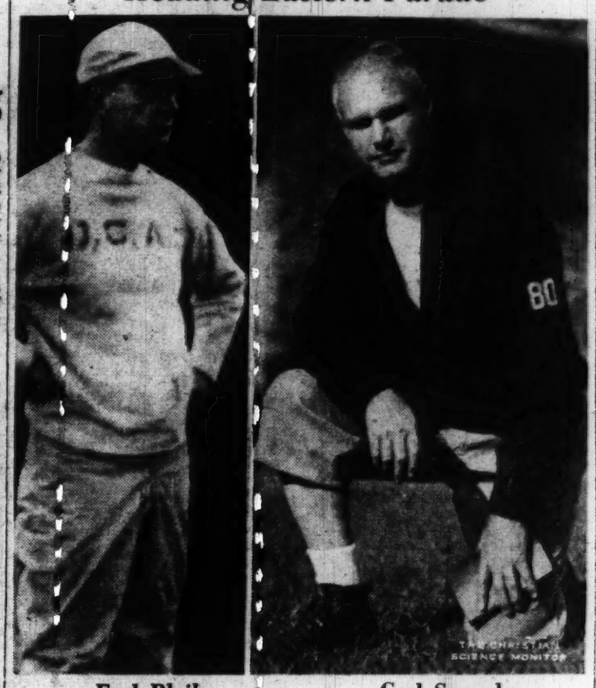
Three Years Ago

Ab Jenkins broke 24-hour automobile speed record, averaging 135.47 miles an hour.

Five Years Ago

George Lott and Lester Stoefen won United States doubles tennis title, beating Frank Shields and Frank Parker, 11—13, 9—7, 9—7, 6—3.

Heading Eastern Parade



Earl Blaik
Dartmouth Coach

Carl Snavely
Cornell Mentor

Cornell and Dartmouth Loom As Eastern Grid Champions

By Henry W. Clark
Director of Athletics at Lafayette College

Although the calendar and the weather man both agree that football is still a hazy, future event in the sporting world, nevertheless the farsighted football fan would do well to write to either the Dartmouth or Cornell Athletic Associations now and reserve a seat at what should be the outstanding game of the 1938 season.

Everyone in Eastern football agrees that those far away seats of learning at Ithaca and Hanover have become the locale of as nifty a group of football players as the East, or possibly even the country, can boast.

Dartmouth under the regime of Earl Blaik seems well established in a sound coaching technique, has a wealth of veteran material, and undoubtedly a great freshman squad of 137 to give them a strong first string and plenty of reserves. Cornell is just getting used to the sleight-of-hand, thorough drilling of Carl Snavely. There, too, seasoned veterans will be aided by a strong freshman eleven, so that both teams are favored to bowl over all other opponents, and when they meet anyone's guess is good for the outcome. But you can be certain it will be one of the best games of this season and of many another.

Yale Below Par

Yale having lost Larry Kelley two years ago and Clint Frank last fall does not seem to be coming up with another superb star, but they have a strong freshman team to give them a representative eleven; probably not up to the last two years.

Harvard will have a great first string but no reserve strength. Starting their season against the heavy Brown squad, with Cornell second on the schedule, may dispose of some of those first stringers of Dick Harlow's so that at best Harvard cannot look to better than an in and out season.

Penn and Princeton are striving to build hopes anew with new coaching staffs. Penn has good veteran linemen and star freshmen backs which should produce a team strong in the later season and troublesome at all times. Princeton without an outstanding so-called climax runner or player seems doomed to another mediocre season with possibilities of better fortune through the thorough drilling the boys of Nassau are sure to get from Tad Wieman.

Lou Little is manfully facing one of the toughest schedules in the East with material slightly better than Columbia has had for the past two years. Count on him to tip over at least one big one—a good guess will be Yale for the opening game.

Boston College under the veteran Gil Dobie looms as strong in man power. Gil has the material he loves with which to put on his power attack and B. C. should be a problem all season.

Warner May Resign

The Temple-Pitt game on Oct. 1 bids fair to be one of the barometers of the season. Rumor hath it that Pop Warner may resign, and there have been rumblings that Jock Sutherland might once more succeed the old master as he did at Pitt. Pitt looks to have a strong team this year; if anything, stronger than last, as evidenced by the fact that Goldberg may not have to do so much ball carrying. But after this year Pitt does not look so strong.

The annual Army-Navy fuss looks better from the Navy viewpoint at this distance. Army was below par last year and only smart coaching kept them up. This year a change in coaches will be an additional handicap to only fair material.

Moving out West, watch Wisconsin. Stuhldreher has been building quietly but thoroughly and should bring them higher than they have been for several years.

Crisler at Michigan will have a great defensive team but he likes to take an extra season to develop his offense. Out on the coast Howard Jones has been rumored out of things, but my guess is that he will be there many years to come unless he chooses to step out. The interesting development will be who steps in at U. C. L. A. to succeed Bill Spalding. Whoever does step in may be the power on the coast for the next two or three years.

Great Season Ahead

Down South, Georgia and the University of Mississippi with new coaches are going to be clubs to watch. Duke will again be strong but never seems to be quite strong enough to get the Rose Bowl bid.

All and all I look for a great season, stronger teams, bigger crowds, keener games. Now that the ballyhoo and the reformers alike are letting football alone, the game is taking its rightful place as the great recreation of the young manhood of America.

Patrick Predicts Cleveland to Get Maroon Franchise

EDMONTON, Aug. 30 (CP)—Lester Patrick, coach of New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, yesterday forecast Montreal Maroons' franchise probably would be transferred to Cleveland.

"Season after this you'll probably find the Maroons playing in Cleveland's $1,000,000 ice palace," he said. "Cleveland is coming along as a hockey town and one more season in the International circuit will have the fans ready for major league hockey."

Patrick defended the suspension of the Maroons franchise for this season.

"It's the only thing the League could do," he said. "They weren't getting enough support. The French population is behind Canadiens."

Patrick, keenly interested in the prospects of Edmonton Athletic Club's prospective junior team, saw a possibility that three E. A. C. graduates may form a forward line on his N. H. L. team this winter.

He said Bill Carse, last year with Philadelphia Ramblers, Rangers' International League farm, would be given a tryout with the major league club, possibly at center between Neil and Mac Colville.

Rangers will train at Winnipeg in October for the fifth year, Patrick said.

Helen Bernhard On Way to More Tennis Titles

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Helen Bernhard, New York school girl, was well on her way today toward adding the national girls' tennis title to her national indoor championship.

Sweeping aside Helen Harrison, of Baltimore, and Keo England, of Philadelphia, with the loss of only four games, Miss Bernhard sought to gain the quarterfinals by winning her fourth round match against Mignon Sommers, of San Diego, Calif.

Twelve other girls kept pace with Miss Bernhard and Miss Sommers to reach the round of 16.

They were Jessie Grossnickle, Columbus, Miss.; Dorothy Wightman, Boston; Jane Wagner, Cincinnati; Lonny Meyers, Hartford, Conn.; Joan Bigler, Pomona, Calif.; Kitty Lawrence, Barrington, Ill.; Elaine Fischel, Santa Monica, Calif.; Christine Waples, Chicago; Patricia Canning, Alameda, Calif.; Josephine San Filippo, New York; Marguerita "Cissy" Madden, Boston; and Nellie Scheer, Miami Beach.

The remaining two places in the round of 16 will be filled today when the last two third round matches are played.

U. S. Women Players To Face Australians

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Alice Marble, Helen Jacobs, and Dorothy May Bundy, top-ranking players in the first 10, as well as Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, No. 6, and unranked Dorothy Workman have been selected to meet a strong Australian team in a two-day series of tennis matches Sept. 3-4 at Southampton and East Hampton, N. Y.

The Australian team consists of Nancye Wynne, ranked No. 1, "down under" and surprise star of the recent invitation tourney at Manchester, Mass.; Telma Coyne, Mrs. C. Hopman, and Dorothy Stevenson.

On Saturday the line-up for singles will be Miss Marble vs. Miss Wynne, Miss Jacobs vs. Miss Coyne, Mrs. Fabyan vs. Miss Stevenson and Miss Bundy vs. Mrs. Hopman. In doubles Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble will meet Miss Stevenson and Mrs. Hopman, and the Misses Bundy and Workman will face the Misses Wynne and Coyne.

Miss Belanger 3-and-2 Victor Over Miss Ogg

Results Today at Weston

Alice Belanger defeated Margaret Ogg, 3 and 2.
Mary Ann Reed defeated Virginia Smith, 2 and 1.
Margaret Wiswall defeated Jane Shelley, 6 and 4.
Helena Smith defeated Jean Corcoran, 10 and 8.
Anne Gormley defeated Meredith Spooner, 10 and 8.
Nancy Baily defeated Mary Moore, 7 and 6.
Lucille Belanger defeated Rachel Hymer, 10 and 7.
Anne Fitzgibbon defeated Evelyn Tedford, 4 and 3.

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTON GOLF CLUB, Aug. 30—Margaret Curtis, the "Mother Hubbard" of the Massachusetts girls junior golf championships, sent her brood of "golfing children" off the first tee here this morning on the first round of match play for the state title with satisfaction despite the small entry list and the high scores set yesterday in the qualifying round.

In the first place Miss Curtis was pleased because of the number of youngsters that entered in the junior-junior competition. Second, there were many newcomers in the junior field replacing those lost because of the age limit.

"Isn't it great to see so many little tots out here playing," Miss Curtis beamed yesterday as she watched girls ranging from eight years old to 10 trotting behind long-striding caddies. "And some of their scores aren't so bad," Miss Curtis observed.

The junior-junior division has a 12-hole limit instead of the regulation 18. Little Nadine Kaler posted a score of 102 for the short route and according to her caddy she played mighty fine golf.

"It is my chief desire to get more of these tiny tots out to these tournaments," Miss Curtis said. "The more these youngsters compete in actual tournaments the better golfers they are going to be five and ten years from now. Dorothy Hunter (now Mrs. Warren Beard and present champion of Massachusetts) for example, got her start here in these junior tournaments."

The junior field this year is considerably smaller than in previous tournaments. Several of the leading junior players have graduated from these ranks and as many others are still away at summer resorts. However, the defending champion and yesterday's medalist, Alice Belanger, of United Shoe, along with Ann Gormley, of Hatherly; Nancy Bailey, of Marshfield; Margaret Ogg, of Worcester, and Lucille Belanger, of United Shoe, are the top notchers. Alice Belanger is favored to win her third straight junior state title, a feat which never has been accomplished in this tournament. Her medal score was 86 yesterday, two strokes better than the card posted by Miss Gormley.

This is the fifth junior championship in which Miss Gormley has competed and in each tourney she has been eliminated by the defending champion. Miss Gormley is a good golfer and is capable of winning the title this year.

Miss Ogg, who is the daughter of Willie Ogg, Worcester professional, also must be considered as a threat for the title. Last year Miss Ogg reached the final round and forced the defending champion to go 19 holes before losing. Going to the 14th hole the Worcester girl had a 3-up advantage, but the steady play of the United Shoe star evened the count on the 18th.

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Tee shots—Mrs. Warren Beard was an interested spectator at yesterday's qualifying round. Mrs. Beard still holds the lowest medal score set on this course in a junior tournament. She posted a 74.

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It was a full day for all the contestants yesterday with driving and putting contests following the qualifying round. A picnic lunch was held at the clubhouse at the conclusion of the events.

Tiller Talk

Continuing the surprise shown when they displayed latent power in the final stages of their championship play to win the North Shore Curtis Cup junior sailing title, the Annisquam crew of Capt. Dick Meechem, Fred Norton and Johnny Lowe took an early lead at Southport, Conn., today after picking up a second and third yesterday in the first day's running of the National junior championships for the Sears Bowl.

The Bay State furthered their sailing strategy when Harry "Bud" McDonough at the tiller of South Boston's South Shore champions put himself in the championship flight by winning the second encounter yesterday after placing next to last in the opener

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But the fine spinnaker handling of those upstarts from Annisquam built the deciding lead margin of yesterday. Norton had never handled the tricky light sails before the North Shore series at Marblehead. And yet, his work off the wind was enough to forestall the last-minute hopes of the Corinthian crew. Yesterday, he pulled strings in the second race to outrun the South Shore crew from the Lake Michigan district and thereby give Annisquam a one and quarter lead over Richmond County with last year's skipper, Warner Willcox, at the helm.

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Young McDonough is the spark plug for the Southie outfit. Notably a late starter in series of this type, McDonough is only a point astern of second berth with two more days and four races to go. His usual clever start, according to reports, was absent in the first race, but he more than made up in the second engagement. Using a port tack in the middle of the line, he waltzed up the wind and kept miving.

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With the two local crews in the fight from the start, it should mean that a local crew has a good chance to bring back this coveted trophy for the first time in many sailings. In the past, local crews have fought a keen race from behind in the last few races, but have failed because of poor beginnings.

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The Thirty Square Meter racing at Marion yesterday provides local interest also. Two Marblehead boats stole the show in the elimination races for the United States entry against the Swedes in the "Squeaks" international series next month.

John Lawrence won both races yesterday with his Moose, and Alfred Chase placed Viking in second berth on both occasions. The Beverly boats were all astern as a result.

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Although it was not the official match between the new Frost One Design creation and one of the leading Indians, this yachting correspondent had the privilege yesterday of racing against the speedy new craft in a test encounter with Paul McCoombs' Kickapoo . . . In a short three-mile race, Kickapoo walked away from the Frost boat to the tune of 4½ minutes, but the showing of the Frost craft was very pleasing to its owners, and with more tuning up the margin should not be so great . . . The Indians are really too fast for this new craft, but should be with more sail area and length on the waterline . . . The Frost boat is really lively and could probably take any boat its size around this section . . . The Indians, as a matter of fact, are the speediest boat in Massachusetts waters for its size, so the showing yesterday is very creditable.

W. A. D.

Burke Scores 71

RUMFORD, R. I., Aug. 30 (AP)—Johnny Burke of Wanumetonomy, Rhode Island's No. 1 golfer, and National intercollegiate champion, scored Wannamoisett in 71 this morning and that was the pace in the New England qualifying trials for the National amateur championship.

Burke's score at the halfway mark in the 36-hole test was two over Wannamoisett's par. He had a putt for a par 69 at the 18th but three-putted this green. The one other time he failed to match par was at the 16th hole where he was short with a chip shot and took a five.

Eighteen-Hole Scores

Pat Hayes, Wanumetonomy	40 40 80
Sam Neild, Pawtucket	39 37 76
E. T. Gross, Jr., R. I. C. C.	47 42 89
Don Gill, Wanumetonomy	39 37 76
John Burke, Wanumetonomy	34 37 71

BASEBALL
Fenway Park Tomorrow 5 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2100

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Makeup of Ball Debating Point

Throughout the major leagues today, players and managers are discussing the composition of the baseball. With a number of outstanding pitchers forced to the sidelines this season, President Ford Frick of the National League believes the sphere should be deadened, to give the hurler more advantage and lessen the burden on his arm.

The reaction to Frick's statement is natural. The pitchers are in favor of the idea, 100 per cent. The batters are against it. The managers are divided.

Managers Comment

The most sensible comment seems to come from Joe Cronin, Pie Traynor and Bucky Harris. Joe, the Red Sox manager, says the trouble originates in each individual case and has nothing to do with the makeup of the ball. Traynor, of Pittsburgh, points out that the lively ball has been in use since 1922 and this is the first season a group of pitchers have been bothered. Harris, the Washington correspondent, suggests that fellows like Hubbell, Dean and Grove were about due for a letdown.

However, regardless of opinions among the managers and players, the two major circuits will undoubtedly take action on the ball again this December, in their annual meeting at New York. In the American League, there is a slower-ball movement chiefly with the intention of reducing the Yankee monopoly. If the Indians, Tigers or Red Sox cannot stop the powerful Ruppert machine, perhaps a deader sphere will.

The fans certainly would not be in favor of the ball used 25 years ago, through the great pitching era. They like to see runs scored occasionally. And runs were scarce in those days.

Find Happy Medium

But they apparently are tiring of football scores in big league baseball parks. You hear protests through the grandstands and bleachers. Although many persons are still in favor of high scores, no matter how they are achieved, a majority are for a happy medium—between the old dead pellet and the present jack rabbit.

Interest in the National League pennant race today centered on Pittsburgh, where the Giants open a four-game series with the Pirates. This group of games may settle the sensational flag battle. By defeating the Terrymen in a convincing manner, the Buccaneers might open up a gap that could not be crossed by rival contenders. On the other hand, the Giants could do themselves a lot of good by wrecking the Pirate brig.

The final eastern trip looms as important to the Buccaneers, who this morning held a 5½-game lead over the field. Remember what happened back in 1921?

That year the Pittsburgh club was in front by seven games when it made its last tour of the Atlantic coast. Barney Dreyfuss had built extra stands at Forbes Field, in preparation for the World Series. But when the Bucs dropped five straight at the Polo Grounds and continued their slump in Brooklyn, the westerners slid to second place and stayed there. Will the current outfit make the grade?

One Stroke Behind Par

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 30—A determined assault on par fell short by a single stroke yesterday as Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis, Tenn., led the qualifiers in the annual Women's Mason and Dixon golf tournament with a 79. An eight on the sixth hole, was the only bad break for the Memphis contender.

Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse, N. Y., defending champion, turned in 81 while the 1937 runnerup, Dorothy Traung of San Francisco posted an 80. Dorothy came in on the last nine with a blazing 37.

Cycling Course Laid

GUILFORD, N. H., Aug. 30 (AP)—The course was laid today for the 200-mile National championship motorcycle race at Belknap Mountain Recreation Area, Sept. 10 and 11. The circuit for the 1,874 entries is 1.4 miles long and will require riders to make 991 turns during the 200 miles. Riders from New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Colorado are entered.

Sixty-Five Cornell Candidates Are Asked to Report on Sept. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 30—With invitations sent to 65 men for the pre-season football practice beginning on Sept. 7, the stage is set for Cornell's fifty-second year of intercollegiate football. A seven-game schedule with major opponents has been arranged for the Big Red warriors. The only newcomer to the schedule is Harvard, which will be met at Boston in a renewal of hostilities which ended in 1916 with Harvard winning by a score of 23 to 0.

Coach Snavely, beginning his third season at Cornell, is regarded as modest in his forecast of his team's chances for 1938. "I hope we have as good a team as last year," he said recently, in discussing the prospects. "We are going to be much weaker in kicking, but stronger in reserve strength. We can easily have a much better team and not win as many games."

Explaining the reason for this bearish statement, Cornell's coach can demonstrate that every one of Cornell's opponents is stronger than last year. "Penn State, Syracuse, and Colgate will have vastly improved teams over 1937," he will tell you. "Harvard will have one of the strongest teams in the East. Dartmouth will have one of the best teams in its history, while Columbia and Pennsylvania are definitely on the up-grade. I predict one of the most exciting football seasons in the history of the sport. This goes not only for the East in which we are particularly interested, but also for the whole country.

Thirteen Lettermen Back

On paper Cornell will be in a strategic position to give a good account of itself. Thirteen of last season's 18 lettermen will be back. The losses include Capt. Ted Hughes, at center; Sam Stahl, who played at center during most of the season when Captain Hughes was laid up with a knee injury; Ell Hooper, guard and left-footed kicker, one of the greatest kickers in the country; Bob Meagher, a reserve fullback; and Karl Nelson, a utility wing back. Nelson will be an assistant coach this season.

The losses of Stahl and Hooper will be keenly felt. Stahl was the best line-backer Cornell had last season. Hooper's kicking was a major factor in Cornell's showing all season.

Returning lettermen include "Brud" Holland, all-American left end; Carl Spang, right end; Bill McKeever, left tackle; Phil Tuths, right tackle; Al Van Ranst, captain, and newly converted center; Sid Roth, left guard; Jack Hemingway, right guard; Wit Baker, left halfback; Vince Eichler, fullback; Bob Rose, blocking back; Geo. Peck, right halfback; Bob Boochever, right halfback; Ken Brown, fullback.

Ten Seniors

Ten of these veterans are seniors, while Baker, Eichler and Brown are juniors.

Coming up from last year's undefeated freshman team is a wealth of material. As sophomores, a number of them are destined to give serious competition to the old-timers, and several of them will probably make the first team.

Wit Baker is the best passer on the squad. McCullough and Scholl are also capable passers. Tom Farrell is one of the best.

Flashy backs who will give an account of themselves during 1938 are Baker, Peck, McCullough, Borhman, Boochever, and Murphy. They are all fast, shifty men.

Eichler, as fullback, and Ruddy, in the same position, will bear watching. Holland, at end, Van Ranst at center, and Roth at guard are other stand-outs.

The Standings

American League

New York	84	37	.694
Boston	68	49	.581
Cleveland	66	53	.555
Detroit	61	59	.508
Washington	61	60	.504
Chicago	49	67	.422
Philadelphia	44	76	.367
St. Louis	43	75	.364

Results Aug. 29

New York 8, St. Louis 4.
Washington 4, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 15, Boston 1.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	71	47	.602
New York	66	53	.555
Chicago	67	54	.554
Cincinnati	65	56	.537
Boston	59	59	.500
Brooklyn	55	64	.462
St. Louis	55	64	.462
Philadelphia	37	78	.322

Results Aug. 29

Cincinnati 6, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled.

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DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

Rail Company's Mail Handled Through Private Post Office

The railroads, while serving as the country's big mail carriers, must get their own correspondence through; and to do that, they have their special and particular quarters. To take a look into the mail room of one of New England's roads, the Boston & Maine—it may be a little difficult to find, for it is not large, and is tucked away in a corner next to the baggage room in the North Station. Yet, small as it is, through it pass all the incoming and outgoing communications of the Company. The flow reaches its peak about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just as the offices get ready to close, when the room is so swamped that the boys in attendance have a name for the hour. They call it the 'storm."

As for the size of the Road's correspondence, the North Station mail room handles about 20,000 pieces a day. For if letter-writing has become a lost art, it has also turned into a big business.

Now licking 20,000 stamps a day would be a job in itself for the three men who operate the room. But fortunately there is a mechanical licker and stamper. Postal matter for distant parts of the United States go through a cancelling machine, which both prints and cancels the "stamp." The United States Post Office Department furnishes the meter which keeps tabs on the amount of postage printed. This little gadget attached to the machine is put under Government seal and is inspected monthly, the Company paying for it in advance. An estimate is made of how much postage will be used in the coming month and the meter set for that amount. Should the guess fall short, the clerk in charge can get the Post Office to change the figure. Whenever the amount gets down to only $10 worth of stamps left, the machine automatically locks, and only the Post Office can unlock it.

The machine is capable of printing postage of any amount up to $9.99½; which is just short of the $10 limit. Suppose a bunch of 3-cent letters have been going through the machine. Next come some 1½-cent ones. To make the change, all the operator has to do is to switch a little lever, and lo—a new denomination is in the making.

The machine will not take packages, and to get around that, a piece of gummed tape can be run through and stamped, and then stuck on the package.

The mail clerks who work in this room have a constant eye out for ways to save money. Suppose the B. & M. is sending the Pennsylvania Railroad 50 letters in one day. If each was to be stamped separately, it would cost $1.50. But the economically-minded clerks gather all such letters together and put them in one big envelope. That costs 50 cents. The railroad has taken to heart the advice, "A dollar saved is a dollar earned." When railroad earnings are low, saving dollars becomes important.

Some of the letters that go through the room do not have to be stamped. There is a prodigious amount of train-mail without postage, destined for the railroad's own offices and stations. Company mail requires careful handling, too, for the sorter must know all station locations as well as train schedules. There would be no point in sending something by a train that does not stop at the designated station.

Sorting, stamping and routing outgoing mail takes up most of the clerks' time. Incoming mail, however, must also be attended to, arriving by nearly every train; and it must be sorted and distributed post haste. A 72-box rack permits efficient sorting. From there, bundles are straightway whisked off to the several departments and bureaus.

Correspondence on the Rush

Boston & Maine Railroad — B. & M. Letter Dispatchers

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Providence Fire and Policemen Told To Disregard Politics in Doing Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30—The Bureau of Police and Fire, which controls approximately 1,100 policemen and firemen, has made it clear in general orders that those men must not allow political interference to hinder them in the performance of their duties.

For some time, there have been reports that persons violating traffic and other minor laws have been immune from arrest because they had political connection. Policemen have said that they feared being demoted or transferred to the "sticks" if they arrested the wrong person.

The issue came to a head with a clash betwen a fireman, who really had political connections, and a patrolman who had none. The fireman was private Raymond E. Shawcross, Jr., son of Alderman Shawcross, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the patrolman was Albert E. Walters of Sessions Street Station. The outcome was the Board fined Fireman Shawcross $50, reduced him in rank and sent him to an outlying station. The patrolman told the Bureau that he had hesitated in reporting Mr. Shawcross, because of his "political connections." The report was the fireman interfered while Mr. Walters was making an arrest.

Federal Economist Named

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30 (AP)—Appointment of Donald Smith, Executive Secretary of the State Unemployment Compensation Division, as Assistant Economist of the Railroad Retirement Board at Washington was announced today. Mr. Smith will start work in Washington on Oct. 1. He has been with the Unemployment Compensation Division since its inception in 1936.

Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

provision has already been made for carrying welfare work forward.

Share of Gas Fund

The $1,194,000 is Boston's share of the $5,000,000 unexpended balance in the State gas tax or highway fund which the Legislature forced Governor Hurley to agree should be turned back to the cities and towns.

At the Council session yesterday City Auditor Charles J. Fox told the Council that if the full $1,194,000 is spent this year, Boston's 1939 tax rate will be increased $1.40, whereas if the fund is largely put aside to be used next year, the increase in the tax rate can be partially offset.

Mr. Fox stated that earlier this year a State tax on cities and towns of $8,000,000 had been established, and that communities based their tax rates this year on that amount. Later the Governor and Legislature increased the State tax to $17,000,000. Thus $9,000,000 is assessed on communities and this will probably be paid out of 1939 taxes.

Boston's share of the extra $9,000,000 is $2,250,000 that must be paid next year, Mr. Fox said. If the $1,194,000 awarded by the State from the gas tax fund to Boston can be saved, Mr. Fox pointed out, the actual increase next year will be but $1,056,000.

Under Mayor Tobin's tabled order, the City would spend the $194,000 and save the balance of $1,000,000. The bridges to be repaired under PWA with this money and a Federal grant are on Berkeley, Albany, and Boylston Streets, all of which pass over the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Officials Oppose High Wages Paid To Quabbin Labor

State and local officials joined in protests today against a ruling of James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor, that wages of 62½ cents an hour must be paid to 1,000 laborers engaged in clearing trees from the site of the Quabbin Reservoir in Central Massachusetts.

The protests were led by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, who is directing the clearing project, and were voiced before the full board of State Commissioners of Labor. Business men and Selectmen from Central Massachusetts also appeared to protest.

The work, ordered begun immediately as a relief project by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the vicinity of Belchertown, Pelham, Shutesbury, New Salem, Petersham and Hardwick, will cost from $250,000 to $300,000 more as a result of this high wage than if a rate of 50 cents were paid, in conformity with the maximum given laborers by these municipalities, Mr. Hultman declared.

He said the project, for which PWA assistance is being sought, will cost $1,500,000, even with the lower wage scale.

The chief objection to the high wage, according to the Water Supply head, is that it will divert laborers from private contractors and from municipal projects in Central Massachusetts, forcing them either to pay higher wages, which he declared they cannot afford, or suffer a labor shortage.

August Hotter, Drier Than July

Rain indicators climbed conspicuously in July this year but through August they abandoned the spotlight to thermometers, said Weather Bureau officials today, looking back over the two main vacation months. Precipitation for August, so far, was 3.30 inches—.16 inches below normal—while the mercury has climbed to a total of 114 degrees above normal for the month.

The forecast for tonight and tomorrow was: Generally fair, occasional cloudiness; slight temperature change; some probability of showers tonight."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 31

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Aug. 31

3:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

What the Politicians Say:

Political circles were startled last night when John F. Gatelee, former president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, publicly endorsed Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the Republican nomination for Governor. Although announcing that as a registered Republican he would vote for Mr. Saltonstall in the GOP primary, Mr. Gatelee indicated that he would support Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the election campaign, if the latter is nominated for a second term in the Democratic primary.

Quotations from various politicians who spoke last night follow:

Mr. Gatelee:

"Leverett Saltonstall is entitled to a nod from organized labor, when he is pitted against a candidate with the business training of (Richard) Whitcomb (another GOP gubernatorial candidate)."

♦ ♦ ♦

State Tax Comparisons

James M. Curley, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination:

"Governor Hurley is a most expensive luxury to the people and the greatest liability to the Democratic Party in the history of the State. The State Tax under my administration was $8,000,000. Under Gov. Charles F. Hurley the State Tax, this year, is $17,000,000, or more than twice as great as under James M. Curley. Governor Hurley's action in seeking re-election after his pitiful failure as an administrator can best be characterized as chameleon-like chicanery."

♦ ♦ ♦

Federal Grants Secured

Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a statement issued at his campaign headquarters said:

"As a result of the revision of the Quabbin Dam financing bill, initiated by Governor Hurley and enacted in the closing hours of the 1938 legislative session, extra Federal grants totalling $3,865,000, have been made available, providing for the immediate employment of thousands of needy workers without any increased burden on the taxpayers."

♦ ♦ ♦

Civil Service Results

Richard M. Russell, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, in a radio attack on Governor Hurley's alleged disregard for civil service laws in connection with Unemployment Compensation Commission jobs:

"Civil service examinations, forced by the disclosure of disgraceful conditions in the Commission offices, were ordered months ago on the representation that incompetent political henchmen would be replaced by those found through examinations to be qualified.

♦ ♦ ♦

Reserving Relief Money

Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, seeking renomination, speaking at Holyoke:

"One of the surprising developments of the past several days has been the utter failure of municipal officials to send to the Department of Public Works plans for projects, to use the amounts allotted to their municipality for the relief of unemployment under the recent distribution of $5,000,000.

"I have noted several city officials plan to reserve the money so allotted to reduce the state tax for 1939. Such reservation to my mind is a violation of the intent of the Legislature."

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Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WBZ "Some Observations Around the Pacific," Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America.

8:30 WEEI Jack Berch's "Get Together": Leo Chazel, sketch; Hope Emerson, comedienne; Lou Babian, "demon" reporter; Jack Berch, soloist; Leith Stevens's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ Talk, "The Essence of Democracy," by Harry Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, to women's division of Democratic National Committee, from Hotel Statler, Boston.

9:30 WAAB "Say It With Words": Allen Prescott, master of ceremonies; interview with New York sidewalk salesman; Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

9:30 WBZ NBC Jamboree: Mrs. Josephine Baltrusis, golfer; Tommy Birch, songs; Swor and Lubin, comedians; Charles Sears; Vagabonds.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Four of Us": news	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Sports reports	Sport radiocast
5:15 Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Comment; music	"Indiana Indigo"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Planetarium Talk	Music; political talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 News commentator	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 "Story of the Song"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:00 Baritone soloist	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"The Piano Twins"
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	Joe Prasetto's Orchestra
7:30 Helen Menken in	Talk, J. G. Harbord	News commentator	Political talk	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	"Don't You Believe it"	"Musical Album"	Dance Music
8:00 "4 Corners Theater": "Mr. Bob"	"Accent on Brass": C. Margiis' brass choir	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch. Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster" Commentator
8:30 "Get - Together":	"Information, Please":	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet: drama	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 popular music	questions; answers	Paul Martin's Music	Green Hornet: drama	Network speaker
9:00 "Grand Central Station": sketch	Talk, Harry Hopkins	"Vox Pop": informal interviews	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15 White, organist	Talk, Harry Hopkins	"Attorney-at-Law": dramatic sketch	F. Perneau's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree		"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree		"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine":	NBC Jamboree	"Music All Our Own"	Billie Losser's Orch.	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	"Music All Our Own"	News commentator	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
10:30 Mystery sketch	Jack Renard's Orchestra	"Hollywood Gossip"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Dance music
10:45 V. Monroe's Orch.	Jack Renard's Orchestra	Sport commentator	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	J. Dorsey's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	J. Livingston's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:30 V. Loper' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"; military band	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:45 V. Loper' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orch.		Glen Miller's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	News Service	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Time Clock"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Talk; "The Handy	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Man"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Richard Maxwell	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Talk; "Variations"; mu-	"Merry-Go-Round"	Song recital
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orch.; news.	sical program	Studio interview.	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio squesker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orch.	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Hillbillies"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Hillbillies"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Ben Reynolds' Orchestra
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Do You Remember?"	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between the Bookends"	Kiwanis Club luncheon
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	speakers
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Judy and Lanny"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	"Sweet Music"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	H. Turner, pianist	Concert Band
2:15 "Frolics": music	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport program	Concert Band
2:30 Chamber Opera	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Commentator
2:45 Chamber Opera	"Betty Crocker": talk	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Book Reviews
3:00 Chamber Opera	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Ruth Nigey, songs
3:15 Chamber Opera	Phil Hanna, songs	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Sport reports
3:30 Evalyn Tyner, songs	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Network program
3:45 Vocal Trio	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Network program
4:00 "At the Music	"Newsy Views"	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sport reports
4:15 Counter": popular	Broadcast from Italy	"Stella Dallas": sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Happy Jack": songs	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	ball game	Sport radiocast
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell": news	"Who Sang It?": vocal-	Sport reports	Sport radiocast
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15 White, organist	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 News commentator	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Interlude; talk	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Don Sully's Orchestra
7:00 Vincent Lopez' Or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jean Evans, songs
7:15 Piano recital	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Rollini Ensemble	"Last Parade"	Joe Prasetto's Orchestra
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Bob Pooley's Orchestra
7:45 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing music	dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Silhouettes in Blue";	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Souvenir"; E. Spencer;	"Varieties"; music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	vocalists; orchestra	vocalists	Canadian concert orch.	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	Norman Cloutier's Or.ch.	"Town Hall Varieties"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	All-Star football game,	Col. Stoopnagle; music	All-Star football game.	tory in Action"
9:30 "Blue Velvet"; so-	Soldiers Field, Chicago:	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Soldiers Field, Chicago:	"The Question Box"
9:45 loists; orchestra	Washington Redskins-	ist; orchestra; guests	Washington Redskins-	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game":	All-Stars; play-by-play	Kay Kyser's Musical	All-Stars; play-by-play	Dance orchestra
10:15 Max Bastman	description, Bill Stern	Class and Dance	description, Bill Stern	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	All-Star football game,	Kay Kyser's Musical	All-Star football game,	Stephen Foster songs
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	from Chicago	Class and Dance	Soldiers Field, Chicago:	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Washington Redskins-	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	All-Stars; play-by-play	lem: variety
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	description, Bill Stern	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	All-Star football game..	lem: variety

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Summer Flight From the R. A.

By Jan Gordon

London

The month of August is not one of the most exciting from the critic's point of view but it is, nevertheless, from the point of view of the art trade, not altogether unprofitable. Londoners may fly to the cool of the country, but colonials and foreign visitors come to London, and the exhibitions organized for their benefit have a wider and more general outlook than the particular exhibitions that follow one another with such rapidity during the art season. Instead of having to change the pictures every three weeks or so to attract an audience, the dealers allow the audience itself to change, and for the months of August and September a similar general exhibition suffices.

If one takes a broad survey of the kind of art the dealers offer to visitors in London, one at once wonders how few of the artists who are members of the great official center, the Royal Academy, are favored by the dealers at all. One might almost imagine that two distinct strata of artists exist, the ones who progress from academic honor to academic honor, with letters after their names to indicate the societies in which they habitually hang, and the others who survive, one might almost say, unlettered and unhung, but who also have their public—which in fact makes them more profitable for the dealers to exhibit and to push.

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This summer flight from the R. A. can hardly be overlooked. At the Redfern Gallery, for instance, not a single Academician has been included, nor has one at the Leger Gallery. The Summer Salon of the Beaux Arts Gallery shows only one Academician, Sir William Nicholson; while one A. R. A. is on show at the Goupil Gallery, Eric Gill. The Leicester Galleries approve, apparently, of the choice of the other two, for they include both Nicholson and Gill, but add one more A. R. A., Algernon Newton. I need hardly say that the three ex-R. A.'s, Augustus John, Richard Sickert and Stanley Spencer, are welcomed with open arms by anybody who is fortunate enough to get or have a picture by one of them.

These facts have a certain significance. One must remember that these exhibitions are not arranged for the London audience. In that case we might well imagine a dealer thinking: "No good offering a show of R. A.'s. Know it too well, got to get something fresh." But these are what may well be called catch-as-catch-can shows. The dealer, within the limits of his sense of quality, wants to offer to the public something he believes the public can be persuaded to buy. He is no philanthropist. If he is located in Bond Street, or even in the vicinity, he has a thumping great rent to pay, and the client is the man who, ultimately, pays it.

So even for this kind of client the seemingly unconscious testimony of a number of the most prominent galleries in London is that Academic work is not so profitable as non-Academic, for dealers. This pronouncement was, indeed, almost echoed in a conversation I had with a well-known Academician. He admitted freely that for a young artist of outstanding talent it seemed more profitable to keep clear (and vociferously clear if possible, of course,) from the Academy.

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The consequences of this may become interesting in time, and perhaps in far less time than we may expect, considering the pace that things move at nowadays. We may find an ever increasing reluctance toward the Academy on the part of those younger artists of talent who have a keen eye to their own profit—who have hitherto been just those most strongly drawn towards the Academy. So that in the end the Academy may collapse because of a sheer lack of adequate candidature, or it may progress towards a kind of regeneration, attracting to itself only artists who have high ideals, little expectations for their own profit and a real hope of reforming the institution from within. A movement which simultaneously dissuaded the profiteers from joining the Academy, while it encouraged the idealists, might work wonders. But alas, though wonders never cease, the pity is how seldom they begin.

Another point of interest in the summer exhibitions is that they are not wholly composed of names more or less well-known even if outside of the Academy. At exhibitions of this nature each dealer introduces, like a débutante, a likely youngster or two of his particular choice, and as dealers—in spite of what is often said about them behind their backs—usually know pictures and have a cultivated taste, these selections are often interesting. Thus at the Leicester Galleries Roger Pettiward's "Garden Golf" suggests considerable interest for the future, Mary Potter affirms her quality, Barbara Mackenzie-Smith achieves simplicity without a too stressed naïveté and both Mary Kessell and Grace Golden are well worth putting on the list. The Goupil Gallery offers Archie Utin and Benjamin Gibbon, the one subtle, the other forcible. The Beaux Arts Gallery shows a quaint piece by Dorothy Bligh, "Groupe Funèbre," and two pieces out of the ordinary by T. L. B. Huskinson. At the Redfern Fallery, George Bissill is by no means as well known as he ought to be, Tom Nash (not to be confused with either Paul or John) is progressing slowly but steadily, while interesting younger men are Humphrey Spender, Denton Walsh, who has a small flower piece of attractive quality, and Scarfe, whose initial I failed to find.

Surveying Music

Music, History and Ideas, by Hugo Leichtentritt. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.50. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press.

Pierre Key's Music Year Book, 1938. New York: Pierre Key Publishing Corporation.

That learned musician and distinguished musicologist, Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt, sets forth in "Music, History and Ideas" a scholarly survey of the history of music from the time of the Greeks to the twentieth century. The book had its origin in two series of lectures on music as a part of general culture, given at Harvard University in 1934-5. The author has been on the musical faculty at Harvard since his departure from Germany several years ago.

German scholarship and German thoroughness are notable among the qualities of his book. He renders a service to musicians and music lovers, and to culture generally, by his insistence at the outset on the importance of music as considered in relation to the other concerns of human life. Many people still need to be reminded that music bears a close relationship not only to the other arts, but to history, politics, philosophy, aesthetics. In fact, nothing that concerns man is alien to music.

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Dr. Leichtentritt has accomplished a marvel of concentration in these chapters. He would be the last to pretend that he had exhausted the history of music in these pages. In the space available he could do hardly more than trace an outline. Yet he has contrived to include in his account some penetrating observations on the several historical schools considered, including those of the ancient Greeks, Gregorian chant, the Gothic period, the Renaissance, and so on, through the Romantic movement to the "music of the future," and that of the twentieth century.

The author's critical comment on contemporary composers is discerning. Of Schönberg's music he says: "The twelve-tone technique, in itself a highly ingenious though very one-sided system, may perhaps prove useful when treated less fanatically and less intolerantly, with a greater willingness to give up its tyrannical dictatorship and to amalgamate it with other systems less perilous to sound effects."

Of Stravinsky: "There is not one Stravinsky style; there are ten styles. Almost every two years Stravinsky surprises the world with a sensational new variation—sometimes even transformation—of his art."

Of Sibelius: "Here is an art of intrinsic worth and substance, instead of virtuoso showmanship, brilliant technical exhibitionism, and revolutionary experimentalism. Here is music thoroughly modern in spirit, grown not in a hothouse but from its native soil, and fixed in the soil of Finland with far-reaching, firm and densely knotted roots."

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Pierre Key's Music Year Book belongs of course in quite another category, but that is not to say that it is not useful in its field. Mr. Key surveys annually the practical situation of music in America. He is in a position to command authentic information, and he is well qualified to interpret his facts. It is interesting therefore to examine his conclusions.

He declares at once that the "American music situation is in a highly encouraging state." Admitting that some interested persons may protest that for them this is not so, he remarks that "such an assertion of individual dissatisfaction could have been made at any time since fine music and superior musicians have reached us," but insists that "the United States is in a generally flourishing condition musically, even though certain sections of the country, as well as a good many music makers, are experiencing difficulties."

Besides the stimulating preface, the 1938 Year Book compiles the usual information about operas, orchestras, music schools, festivals, choral organizations, newspaper music critics, music societies, foundations, awards, publishers, managements and artists. L. A. S.

Barbara Morgan

Eleanor King
And Associates in Bonja Song, from "American Folk Suite"

New York Stage Rubs Its Eyes

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Always in the summer when producers announce their plans for the coming season, that new season promises to be one of more than usual importance. Producers are ambitious in the summer, drawing voluminous dreams. When winter comes it is usual for large parts of their programs to evaporate. The great things projected never come. The dreamers are more ambitious in their imaginations than they are when they face facts.

Plans for the season soon to start are particularly promising. Even if they are realized only in part, the indications are that this will be an interesting season. It will be an interesting fall, at any rate. Or let us say more cautiously that September ought to be a good month in the New York theaters. Plays of a certain potentiality are already definitely set to open in September. All the preparatory work has been done on them. They are not mere projects.

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The summer now coming to an end has also brought proof of something like a new activity in the theater. Never before have there been so many summer theaters presenting so great a variety of plays new and old acted by so bright an array of actors freshly come to the stage or long famous upon it. So far as activity is concerned, the theater has been in a healthy state since the New York season came to a close in the spring. Whether the doings of July and August have uncovered important new talents among actors and dramatists is another question. At least it may be said that the drama has not gone to sleep while the theaters of the cities were dark.

New York's new season begins in the middle of September. First comes "Sing Out the News," to be presented Sept. 13 by Max Gordon. Harold Rome and Charles Friedman devised it. It was they who put together the singing "Pins and Needles," still extant and healthy. Every one who knows anything at all about "Sing Out the News" is enthusiastic. George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart are co-producers with Mr. Gordon, and so well pleased are they, it is said, with the manner in which Charles Friedman is staging it that they have gone off and given him a free hand. It comes to the Music Box.

At about the same time, "You Never Know" is scheduled to open at the Winter Garden. Tried out in the Spring, it has been worked over during the summer. Perhaps it will be as good as one is led to hope it will, for Clifton Webb, Libby Holman, Lupe Velez, and Rex O'Malley are in it. Fred Stone comes back to New York on the 15th in a revival of "Lightnin'." It should be pleasant.

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Guthrie McClintic, starting earlier than usual, has decided to open the old Empire Theater on Sept. 19 with "Legend," a play about Jesse James with Dorothy Gish and Mildred Natwick in the cast. Mr. McClintic is one of the producers from whom only the best is expected.

And on Sept. 24 the Mercury Theater begins activity with "Danton's Death," the German play Reinhardt did here some years ago. On the 26th, Orson Welles and his fellows follow this serious play with a frivolous revival of William Gillette's "Too Much Johnson," garnished for the occasion with evidence of Mercury Theater playfulness.

The Theater Guild gets started Sept. 26 with "Dame Nature," from the French of André Birabeau. A new play, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe, author of "The Women," opens on the 28th.

Helen Hayes comes back to the Martin Beck Theater in "Victoria Regina" early in October. A few days later the new work of George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart arrives at the Broadhurst Theater. "The Fabulous Invalid," it is called.

Walter Huston returns from the movies on Oct. 11 at the Ethel Barrymore Theater in the latest of Maxwell Anderson's plays, "Knickerbocker Holiday," with music by the supple Kurt Weill.

And Maurice Evans is at this moment very busy getting ready for Oct. 12 at the St. James Theater the complete "Hamlet," to be played as fully as it was written, beginning at 6:30 in the evening.

Bennington Afterglow

By Margaret Lloyd

Bennington, Vt.

On visitors as well as students, the Bennington Festival of Modern Dance leaves its mark; whether of interrogation or exclamation, dash or colon, depends on personal temperament and background. To a few, perhaps, but very few, the exciting days of rehearsal, classwork and lectures, the more exciting nights of performance, may end on the full stop and be thereafter dismissed.

The student of the Bennington School of the Dance, which closed its final six-weeks session and first five-year plan with the biggest festival in its history, may be temporarily befuddled by the multiplicity of techniques, the conflict of opinions, but he will gradually assimilate what belongs to him when, once removed from the scene, he has time to assort impressions. For the susceptible visitor, however detached at the outset, impressions burn in a prolonged afterglow.

To return to the concert of Aug. 9, which to me was the high spot of the final production series of Aug. 8, 9, and 10, Doris Humphrey's "Passacaglia" is in no sense a music visualization or interpretation of Bach's mighty work. It simply uses noble music to supplement noble movement.

Pauline Lawrence's costumes in deep brown and parchment (with bronze kid sandal straps and other accessories, and soft solo yellow for Miss Humphrey), emphasizing the masculine and feminine elements in form and movement, contributed importantly to the whole. The colors were pre-eminently right for the music; the cut of the garments an assistance to the dance. Charles Weidman, with William Bales and other members of his men's group, danced in this production.

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Hanya Holm's "Dance of Work and Play," the suite in six parts, hit the heart and reached the understanding without program notes and only a hasty glance at subtitles. It was organic, eloquent—design irradiated by idea. Miss Holm, dancing with a new openness and freedom, introduced and concluded each theme in a solo statement. Her concert group, with accustomed proficiency, worked them out. The music, by Norman Lloyd, chairman of music for the festival and composer of some good scores for the modern dance, and the costumes by Elizabeth Beebe, were exactly suited to the subject.

Miss Holm, petite and smiling, with honey-blonde hair and shining blue eyes, has a most winsome way of taking curtain calls. Her candid pleasure in the procedure is like a warm signature inscribed on a picture from a friend.

On the same program, Miss Holm's "Dance Sonata," stressing spatial form, danced by her and members of both concert and apprentice groups, was not to me so successful. Nor was the music by Harrison Kerr, composed before the dance, as a regulation sonata might be expected to be, but also composed with the dance in mind.

Miss Humphrey's "Variations and Conclusion," from "New Dance" (to Wallingford Riegger's apt musical setting), revealing new facets of its ever-unfolding splendor, closed the program. This choreography cannot be dulled by time. But are the dancers beginning to take it too much for granted? Or was it merely the strain of a long evening that showed in some of the solo parts? Beatrice Seckler, now risen to top layer, and José Limon, dropping in from a teaching session at Greeley, Colorado, danced like highly individualized flames. The flames cast a shadow of indifference on some of the other dancing.

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The program of Aug. 8 (the festival opened on Aug. 4) was given by the three Fellows for 1938—Eleanor King and Louise Kloepper of New York and Marian Van Tuyl of Chicago.

Miss Van Tuyl, figuring largely in the field of dance in education, seems to have less to offer to dance as art. Her new group composition, "Out of One Happening" (music by Gregory Tucker), illumined by an amusing motto—

This is how it was—
To some it was a matter of great concern
To others no matter at all
But in the end they went on together

did not come through clearly in movement. Her two compositions previously composed, "Directions," a solo in three parts (music by Lopatnikoff), and "In the Clearing" (Tucker), variations on a theme, calling for small group, were formal in style, without emotional impact.

Miss Kloepper, a skilled professional dancer in Miss Holm's concert group, is still an amateur choreographer. Her "Earth Saga" (music by Esther Williamson), said to be inspired by though not literally associated with that fine documentary film, "The River," is practically her first essay in group choreography.

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But she is one of the coming artists in the younger generation of dancers. Typical of a rare humility and sweetness is the fact that, excelling in elevation, she refrained from making a tour de force of it by turning an act of grace and power into a feat of showmanship. Her solos, "Romantic Theme" (Harvey Pollins) and "Statement of Dissent" (Tucker), were danced with a smoothness and fluency, a fine timbre of feeling, that won for her the honors of the evening, and among the younger dancers, the honors of the festival.

Eleanor King, former member of the Humphrey-Weidman company and now head of the Theater Dance Group, reflecting the trend toward theater in all she does, closed the performance with her sprightly "American Folk Suite," adding a new Bonja Song to the original Hoe-Down and Hornpipe. Contrary to surrounding comment, I did not find it trivial in the least, but after an evening of watching the tryout of young wings in solemn planes and parabolas, of listening to bald areas of ineffectual music, rejoiced in its lightness and gaiety, its (in this environment almost unorthodox) steps and patterns, its music arranged from traditional sources, I relished, too, the compatible insouciance of George Bockman's dress designs.

In Miss King's new "Ode to Freedom" (for group), opening the program, the use of singing voices fell flat, chiefly because the words (from Nathan Niles's Revolutionary Hymn, "The American Hero") were unintelligible. Still a delicate matter, the adjustment between words and movement. But there was vivacity in Betty Joiner's costuming.

Mention should be made of Arch Lauterer's clever manipulation of a small floor space before a hidden stage, and the varied use of movable screens to suit the different performances. Exigencies of production prohibited his indulging in his habitual ramps and variegated levels.

Considered as a whole, the Bennington Festival ends on a chord of aspiration — in compositions dedicated to the progress of justice and good will among men; and in future plans of the Bennington School of the Dance to embrace kindred arts. Well, all arts are kindred, for art, like humanity, is one. It takes a lot of aspiration, and more hard work, to compass that.

(This is the last of three articles.)

Realism and Romance

By Harold Hobson

London

The building of cinema programs is a tricky business. It commonly happens that a film entertainment runs for upwards of three hours, involving the unreeling of something like 12,000 or 13,000 feet of celluloid, and it is no easy matter to arrange that the various parts of the program shall not clash with, or neutralize, or repeat one another. The best intentions often come to grief. A London cinema noted for the opulent excellence of its entertainments recently tried the experiment of combining a lengthy ice dancing show on the stage with the screening of Miss Sonja Henie in "Lovely to Look At." It was an experiment that might easily have succeeded. But on this occasion it failed. Cinemas naturally cannot afford to engage the highest class of stage artiste to appear in what is, after all, a minor section of the program; and the grace and supple ease of Miss Henie discounted the more laborious efforts of the stage players.

At times, however, a certain conjunction of pictures occurs in the same program the result of which is entirely happy and illuminating. The Gaumont-British combination at the Gaumont Theater of "Dangerously Yours" (Twentieth-Century Fox) and "Young and Innocent" (Gaumont-British) was a case in point. In any program "Young and Innocent" would be a striking and memorable production; but its merits are emphasized with peculiar vividness by comparison with "Dangerously Yours," which is an average sample of the simpler, good class type of American melodrama.

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As with so many films nowadays, the driving force of "Dangerously Yours" is a necklace of fabulous value. It is being carried across the Atlantic by an elderly gentleman of some shrewdness, and the boat is full of suspicious characters, one of them, played by Mr. Cesar Romero, very sinister indeed. But Mr. Romero, though at a moment of tension he is driven to shoot the old gentleman, is not a scoundrel at all, but a detective, and the old gentleman is his friend and accomplice. The real thief is the lovely and innocent-faced heroine, with whom, of course, the detective is very much in love. It all ends with the old gentleman not being shot after all, and the rescue of the necklace. The heroine, for some reason not immediately apparent, is given a suspended sentence only, and the last shot of the film shows her with Mr. Romero, a few hours after their marriage, standing on the boat deck, with the moonlight gently silvering the ship and the placid water. It is all very romantic.

That is the point. The films are getting tired of the simple characters of old-fashioned melodrama, blameless heroines, chevaliers without fear and without reproach, and villains lacking a redeeming feature. They are beginning to realize that these classifications are not true to experience. Such a picture as "Dangerously Yours," therefore, gives its heroine characteristics which, at a former time, would have prevented her from being recognized as a heroine at all. In doing this it is making an effort after realism. But at the same time it wants to keep all the advantages of romance as well. To combine them is a difficult feat. "Dangerously Yours," though quite entertaining, hardly pulls it off. Mr. Romero's final words, reasonably enough, are a warning to his wife that her thieving has got to stop; yet somehow they jar upon the moonlight and the gleaming waves.

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"Young and Innocent," on the other hand, achieves this difficult effect. Like many of the best pictures, it is the story of a chase. Mr. Derrick de Marney is a young writer accused of murder. He is brought before the magistrate in a Cornish seaside village, and escapes. He meets a young girl in a very old and futile car, and persuades her to help him. Thereafter there are many adventures, with tramps, and hotel lounges, and disused lime pits, and slow-witted policemen inextricably mixed up. Several scenes or incidents are stamped with the especial brilliance of Mr. Alfred Hitchcock, the director. There is the delightful character of the Cornish solicitor (Mr. J. H. Roberts), who takes the gloomiest possible view of his client's prospects with the greatest cheerfulness imaginable; the vigorous scuffle through which Mr. de Marney muscles his way to rescue the girl from pandemonium in a roadside shack, only to find that, as he fights in, she has wriggled out, and the magnificently melodramatic opening, in which a quarreling man and woman fling high words at each other, whilst the winds and waves outside cottage door assail the dark and tremendous Cornish cliffs.

Since it is a story of the fresh affection of two young and charming people, set amidst some of England's loveliest scenery, Mr. Hitchcock's picture is as romantic as any one could desire. But it has some of the virtues of realism, too. The girl (Miss Nova Pilbeam) is the chief constable's daughter, and all the time she is helping the fugitive, she is conscious that she is harming her father. There is here a conflict of loyalties, and it is one of the film's great merits that it does not neglect the stress of this conflict upon the girl's thought. But there is never any clash between the picture's realism and its romanticism.

Balletomane's Library

Ballet in Action, by Merlyn Severn, with an introduction and critical notes by Arnold L. Haskell. London: John Lane. The Bodley Head. £2.2.0.

Ballet Panorama, by Arnold L. Haskell. London: Batsford, 8s. 6d. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

Ballet, by Arnold L. Haskell, London: Penguin Books Ltd. 6d.

Books on ballet now arrive with almost the regularity of one's breakfast. For the most part they range between sheer ballet-hoo and who's who in the ballet. One generally looks first at the pictures, which are always attractive, and then turns, with rather less interest, to the letterpress. Experience has shown that writers on the ballet seldom live up to their illustrations. Indeed, as Ninette de Valois says, it is little wonder that after reading some of them, worthy British parents decide that their male offspring shall be bank clerks.

Except for the page or two by Miss Severn on the photography of the ballet and Mr. Haskell's admirable introduction and critical notes, "Ballet in Action" consists entirely of pictures: Photographs taken during actual performances by the ordinary stage lighting. It need not be pointed out that there is a world of difference between the usual photograph of a pre-arranged, static pose and one taken during the actual movement of a dancer.

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Quick to discern the real significance of Miss Severn's records Mr. Haskell devotes his preface to the problems of choreography, of which he offers "a working definition": "The orchestration of the movements of a group of dancers guided in time and spirit by music and depicting either a narrative, a theme or merely suggesting an atmosphere." He claims that this is comprehensive enough to include every type of work from "Le Coq d'Or," a narrative, to "Les Patineurs," a theme, and "Les Sylphides," an atmosphere.

Actually Miss Severn's photographs take us beyond this definition. Like the pictures of Degas they register movemnet or action at its intensest dynamic moment and thus bring us, once more, face to face with the fact that the artist's first concern—whether he be choreographer, musician, or painter—is, or should be, with form and its aesthetic relations, quantities and qualities. A ballet is a synthesis of organised musical and visual forms. The linear rhythm of the dance, like the line of the painter, is simply form delineated in movement: form as motion; motion as form. In ballet, "narrative," "theme" and "atmosphere" are really secondary aesthetic elements. Miss Severn's remarkable records of "Les Sylphides," for example, show the firmness and beauty of the forms by which Fokine, that master of lovely patterns, made Chopin's music visible. For all its moonlit magic "Les Sylphides" is the ballet of perfect form.

Many of these admirably composed photographs are themselves works of art, notably one of the corps de ballet on page 7, which might be taken for the reproduction of a fine Degas, and another, on page 92, of the nymphs in "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," delightful in its composition and quality of tone. The 230 illustrations in collotype cover 40 ballets. They constitute a fascinating record of choreography, dancing, dancers, and décor, that will even increase in value and interest as the years go by.

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"Ballet Panorama," with illustrations from prints, drawings and photographs, is another attractive volume. Mr. Haskell here chronicles a tradition, "unbroken by change of time and scene," which, if ignored, is generally replaced by those nebulous little experiments that seem to be a compound of Central Europe, Isadora Duncan and Walt Whitman. Incidentally, the "bare-footers," the yearning "mushroomers" and the "daisy-pickers" might glance at an illuminating passage on the question of dancing sur les pointes. It nearly disposes of some current misconceptions. Mr. Haskell concludes: "Let us again say that ballet dancing and toe dancing are not synonymous, and leave it at that."

With a wealth of pictorial accompaniment and contemporary description we are escorted from the court of Louis XIV to the stage at Covent Garden, London, during a Russian Ballet season. The journey begins in the magnificence of royal purple and gold. Unlike his predecessor Louis XIII, who specialized in low comedy and scored a hit as an old woman, Louis XIV danced more serious roles, side by side with Lully, the great composer.

What of the future? Unless ballet on the films, until now a failure, is entrusted to an artist of imagination, there seem to be few possibilities. Mr. Haskell explains why he doubts even the documentary use of the film. As a legal proof of copyright, yes. He slyly adds that it could be used "in one of those innumerable disputes that are a feature of Russian Ballet and by now almost a tradition in themselves." Television, on the other hand, he believes is destined to play a very important role.

"Ballet" is an astonishing six-pennyworth. It has original pages of photogravure illustrations and 26 original decorations by Kay Ambrose, interspersing a letterpress that runs to over 300 pages—an art book for the price of an ice cream soda. It is intended as a guide for a rapidly growing public, but dancers, teachers, critics and students of the ballet will also find this up-to-date little book extremely useful. Mr. Haskell is to be congratulated on a very competent job and congratulations should certainly be extended to his publishers. W. H. H. S.

The Two Russian Ballets

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

On the table as one writes lie two advertisements of Russian Ballet; the first at the Covent Garden Royal Opera, under the auspices of the oddly-named Educational Ballets Ltd., and the second—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo ("founded and directed by René Blum")—at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane: "season under direction of S. Hurok."

Incidentally, both companies recently announced their "last performances." Conspicuous by its complete absence is the name of Col. W. de Basil, and in fact behind these two innocent-looking announcements a drama is being played—the always surprising drama of the Russian Ballet itself.

Sometimes it seems as if the movements of the ballet "Pétrouchka" were being enacted on a vaster scale. With the hint that Pétrouchka could be taken as embodying the higher ideals of ballet, the Ballerina as the art of dance, the Moor and the Charlatan as—but the curious can trace these correspondences for themselves; the venturesome may even identify the Moor with the box office. And "Pétrouchka," it is unnecessary to add, is a drama within a drama.

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During the present season the lover of the art of ballet has seen, with many misgivings, a house divided against itself: Fokine at Covent Garden, Massine at Drury Lane; and even de Basil's famous "babies"—Baronova, Toumanova, and Riabouchinska—are parted.

Whatever the advantages may be of having two big companies in London at the same time, the disadvantages, aesthetic and economic, tip the scale heavily on the wrong side. Ballet is one of the most expensive of all entertainments to run. Such competition means "two of everything": theater, rent, orchestra, rehearsals, salaries, and the rest. A new ballet—a couple or so are indispensable for a London season—can cost anything up to £3,000 to put on and then perhaps fills about a third of the bill. More often than not it is a box-office "flop."

Actually, of course, ballet is still living on the artistic legacy bequeathed nine years ago by Diaghileff, whose only competitor and rival was himself. "Ce prodigieux animateur," as his Gallic admirers styled him, was, for all his extravagance, far less reckless than his present legatees. Have they his excuse? "I have spent more than I said I would, admitted, but then I have also given far more beauty."

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Three years after he had passed on, De Basil with Blum started the Monte Carlo company. Diaghileff's righthand man, Grigorieff, who knew every detail of the old repertory, was engaged as stage director. Then came the partnership with Massine, successful in spite of its legal complexities—and the split with Blum, whereby De Basil lost his permanent Monte Carlo home with its wealth of Diaghileffian associations. Calling in Fokine, Blum organized a new company, and last year there came the big and more serious split between De Basil and Massine.

Such is the barest outline of events that led up to the present situation. And now everybody has disagreed with everybody else and the permutations and combinations of splits are practically exhausted, it seems high time that the curtain was rung down on this rather sorry drama of clashing personalities. Neither the neo-classicism of Fokine nor the symphonic adventure—or misadventure—of Massine is vital enough to keep alive for long a tradition to which both have contributed so brilliantly in the past. Actually no new ground is being broken. The composers, painters, choregraphers and dancers are there, but the "animateur" . . . ?

"I am great charlatan," once wrote Diaghileff, but like the Charlatan, or Old Showman, in "Pétrouchka" he was a magician who possessed the power of animating his puppets, of bringing to realization new expressions of beauty. Even the box office danced to his tune. If instead of dividing their inheritance the two contending groups came together again in a common search for the Old Showman's missing magic wand, the future of Russian Ballet would, at any rate, seem less uncertain. Why not let the lawyer and the business man walk out and the artist walk in?

[Since the above article was written, an adjustment of the Russian ballets' difficulties is reported to have been reached, by which the company once known as De Basil's Ballet Russe will "tour the Australian provinces for an indefinite period," and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, built on the Blum company and headed by Massine, will appear in the Western world. After its Covent Garden season, this Massine group will begin an American tour, opening Oct. 12 at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Efrem Kurtz is musical conductor of this company, which includes among its principal dancers Massine, Danilova, Lifar, Toumanova, Markova, Slavenska, Theilade, Krassovska, Franklin, Youdekevich, Tarakanova, Guerard, Rostova, Panieff, Roudenko and Platoff. Four new works by Massine are scheduled: a choregraphic version of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; "St. Francis," with music by Hindemith; "Gaîté Parisienne," with music by Offenbach, and a setting of Borodin's Second Symphony.—Ed. note.]

The Abbey Drama Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Abbey Theater Drama Festival has proved to be the success it deserved to be. Night after night for two weeks, the theater has been filled to capacity by an audience of which at least 50 per cent are strangers hailing from the United States, England, the Continent, and even from Japan. The morning lectures have had a similarly large attendance. The festival took the form of a review of the Irish Theater Movement from its earliest days down to the present hour, and each period was illustrated by plays, while the various outstanding authors have been the subjects of the lectures. The latter have occasionally been enlivened by questions asked and by the discussions which followed.

The festival was brought up to date by the staging of a new play, "Purgatory," by W. B. Yeats. It is hardly a play in the usual sense. It is rather a prose poem for a man and his illegitimate 15-year-old son. Both come to a ruin by night and the man tells a grim and sordid story of his mother's misalliance with an illiterate and drunken groom, thereby bringing dishonor on an ancient family and destruction to a fine old mansion. The marriage, the squandering of the family wealth, the burning of the house and the murder of his father by the only child of the marriage, are all related by that child, who now slays his son in the belief that this will constitute atonement.

Leaving aside its ethics, "Purgatory" is absorbingly interesting as a theater piece. It is couched in language such as we expect from Dr. Yeats and it gave Michael J. Dolan an opportunity for a display of magnificent diction as well as acting. We are accustomed to Dolan's fine portraits of garrulous senility but he has done nothing better in his long career.

The setting, designed by Miss Ann Yeats, daughter of the author, was arresting in its realistic properties.

J. J. Hayes

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Commerce and Finance

Broad U. S. Subsidy Program Adopted to Sell Surplus Wheat

Business and Industry

Sloan Says G. M. Net for Quarter Under Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of General Motors Corp., predicted that fourth quarter earnings would generally be below that of the like 1937 period, unless "a very radical improvement in the general business situation" comes about before the year-end.

Mr. Sloan arrived on the Europa from a trip abroad.

The used car situation, he said, was "relatively good." (Last year it was cited as one of the chief problems of the industry.)

As to price trend in coming months, he said:

"I now see no reason for automobile prices to go up."

No Radical Changes

He predicted there would be no radical changes in the automobile industry during 1939. He explained:

"The industry will follow the course of the last couple of years and progress through evolution—that is, the refinement of details and improved appearance—rather than by anything radical."

Should general business improve, however, he said, it "is fair to assume that the automobile industry will improve with it." He added:

"Based on statistics, if general business improves it is fair to assume the automobile industry will improve with it. I never forecast and at this time there is nothing to base estimates of the future on, except that everybody says that business generally is getting better and if this is so the automobile industry will get its share."

General Motors net income for the fourth quarter last year amounted to $41,478,598, lowest quarter of the year. Net income for the first quarter of 1938 totaled $8,234,017, for the second quarter, $24,786,002.

Mr. Sloan also estimated General Motors third quarter earnings would be below those of a year ago, which amounted to $44,412,734.

U. S. Drop Greater

Automobile business in the United States showed a decline proportionally greater than in England and other European countries, Mr. Sloan said. In Germany, he declared, the automobile business is better than last year, and the General Motors German subsidiary is "running very much better in August and they are behind in their orders." He added:

"Conditions in Germany are good. There is no unemployment. In fact, there is a shortage of labor."

Informed that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and J. S. Bache, who returned from Europe earlier today, had reported better business conditions in France, Mr. Sloan commented:

"I think the French are beginning to realize that the only way to produce more is to work harder and longer. That in itself should instill business confidence."

Drop in Denmark's Agricultural Trade First Half of 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—A preliminary return shows a drop in Danish agricultural trade in the first half of 1938, compared with the same period last year.

There were slight increases in regard to butter, the total export during the first six months being 80,000,000 kilo (160,000,000 lbs.) against 77,000,000 kilo in the same period of 1937.

The export of live hogs and horses was somewhat higher, whereas the volume of cheese was about the same.

On the other hand, such important products as bacon, eggs, and slaughtered cattle fell off, the decline for bacon being about 5 per cent and that for eggs 3 to 4 per cent, while for cattle the decline was nearly 25 per cent.

However, prices for the chief commodities were better than last year. On an average the butter quotation in the first six months was 222 kr. ($47.82) per 100 kilo compared with 199 kr. in the first half of 1937.

In the same period the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association's quotation for eggs rose, and the Co-operative Bacon Factories' first-class prices also rose considerably.

U. S. Bureau Cites Commodity Broker

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that complaint charging violation of the Commodity Exchange Act had been filed against S. W. Gongoll of Minneapolis, Minn., and eight firms it said he controlled.

The Department said Mr. Gongoll and the firms had been notified to show cause at a hearing September 14 why they should not be barred from the commodity exchanges.

It said the complaint, signed by Secretary Wallace August 25 and served upon the respondents today, stated that Mr. Gongoll and the firms failed to report, and reported falsely, transactions and open positions in commodities in violation of the Commodity Exchange Act and that he further violated the act by operating as a futures commission merchant without being registered with the commodity exchange administration.

The department further charged that representatives of the Commodity Administration were denied access to the books and records of the firms.

The complaint named the firms as follows:

S. W. Gongoll & Company; General Equities, Inc.; Financial Distributors, Inc.; Financial Associates of Minnesota, Inc.; Financial Associates of Florida, Inc.; Financial Associates of North Dakota, Inc.; and Unit Plan Trading Company, with offices in Minneapolis, and Financial Associates of Illinois, Inc., in Chicago.

Federal Crop Loan Programs Viewed as Proven Failures

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street sees many difficulties in the way of the new wheat dumping program of the Department of Agriculture. World wheat crop this year of about 4,200,000,000 bushels was a record. Most of this will stay at home. But exporting countries have about 1,000,000,000 bushels to sell, and wheat-importing countries want only about 500,000,000. In recent years they have taken the following amounts:

Season	Bushels Imported (in millions)
1936-1937	609
1935-1936	354
1934-1935	498
1933-1934	516
1932-1933	524

So the new program of squeezing 100,000,000 bushels of American wheat into this bottle-neck will hurt somebody and it may not be foreigners. No wonder the Danes, on the news, slapped an embargo on foreign wheat and the Canadian Government, with a probable export surplus this year of over 200,000,000 bushels, refused to join us in any cereal Tri-partite agreement.

Heavy Competition Looms

Poland is subsidizing exports, Italy will get some of her surplus from Hungary, Britain favors Canadian wheat by a 6-cent duty, and the two great southern-hemisphere exporters, Australia and Argentina, are past masters in price cutting to push their wheat into world markets. Importing countries are evidently going to have a lot of bread-grains all but thrust down their throats, and at price cuts which may back up into Chicago, and instead of helping support the American price, depress it. The grain futures markets seem to think so. First announcement of the new plan was followed by a sharp rise in wheat. Monday it was partly lost. International wheat market parities have been going against American cereals in recent weeks.

The plan is something like the old McNary-Haugen scheme for buying up the surplus wheat here and selling it abroad. Three times Republican presidents vetoed it. A few years ago Henry Wallace said "it is becoming more and more apparent that most of the world will not tolerate subsidized exports."

Political Motive Seen

In 1933 the government gave northwestern growers a lift with an export-dumping scheme called the Pacific Emergency Export Association to push our wheat into the Orient. It paid 23 cents a bushel on the export of 28,400,000 bushels, or a loss of $6,500,000. This kept American millers from selling in the Philippines against flour ground there from the cheap wheat so the government gave the millers 16.8 cents a barrel on about 1,100,000 barrels.

The program is criticized also because, though termed "emergency" it may cut athwart normal private trade channels.

Feeling here is that the Department of Agriculture is familiar with all these objections, and that its embracing of the plan is to avert the political jam into which 60-cent wheat at election time would put it.

Opposite results are expected from the 57-cent corn loan. If successful (in holding up the price) it is expected to hurt the exports of American corn.

However, the feeling here is that government loan programs, as a means of holding up prices, are a proven failure. All have failed except by accident. Earlier corn loans were bailed out by drought. Some 12-cent cotton is still left. The cotton loan last year was 9 cents and the price went to 7½ and is now 8¼.

Wheat, corn, and cotton prices are now below recent loan levels. So even the new cotton loan, basis 8.30-cents for ⅞ middling is not taken in the cotton trade as a cue to prices, despite the fact that it may sidetrack 1,000,000 bales of interior cotton into itself and away from the market.

Butter Program Failure

The government butter program is the latest failure. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation started buying butter last spring. At first it bought only from 400,000 to 1,500,000 pounds per week. This summer its successor, the Dairy Products Marketing Corporation, took up to 6,600,000 pounds in the last week of July and 8,600,000 pounds the first week of this month. It has bought over 53,000,000 pounds since June 16 and its funds are nearly exhausted.

All this market support turned milk to butter instead of to cheese, and butter stocks are now at all-time highs. These heavy butter stocks have depressed the price to 1934 levels, below those when the government started. People usually buy more butter in hard times because it gets so cheap but they didn't this year until the federal program failed, and the butter has gone into storage. In 1933 the government similarly supported prices, then got out, prices dropped, consumption and speculative buying increased, and butter came back to pre-government-support levels.

Trouble is that loan programs or such buying programs merely take the commodity off the market, but then it "hangs over the market." It's still there, plus the fresh production stimulated as long as the support program actually supported prices. The new wheat export program, copied after the Canadian program, is a confession of the failure of such price-supporting programs based on loans and subsidized output-cuts.

Only "Co-operators" Benefit

A new difficulty appears in the quota program. On numerous complaints, output-cut bonuses in wheat have been limited to $10,000 for any one grower. Lots of wheat-land owners, like corporations and insurance companies, won't find it worth while "co-operating" at this price, even though they would like to. So they will join the other stand-outs. The essential difficulty with the loan program is that it is available only to "co-operators." The open price therefore can drop below the loan price by the amount roughly to which it is worth while to stand out.

Within the present timid limits of what the Government is prepared, therefore, to do for farm prices, the present bumper crops present the alternatives before next summer, of (1) extremely heavy loans, or (2) extremely heavy curtailment, or (3) extremely large export subsidies, or (4) extremely low prices. Cotton and wheat are not the only bumper crops. Records have been made this year also in rice, cane and beet sugar, hay, beans and soy beans; above-average crops of potatoes and sweet potatoes have been raised. Growers of these crops are becoming envious of the gravy going to cotton and wheat farmers, amounting in some cases to half the market price.

Farm production, even at current levels, appears likely to remain excessive indefinitely unless the program expands beyond limited-eligibility loans, spasmodic direct buying in the open market or hopeless export pushing. The cure seems to lie only in some stimulation, not to the level of farm prices, but to general business, substantial enough to lure the excess farmers into the cities and turn the political heat generated by submarginal farming off the Washington political thermometer.

Commercial Loans Decline $10,000,000

WASHINGGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks in 101 leading cities declined $10,000,000 to $3,890,000,000 in the week ended August 24.

Officials said, however, the trend of business loans appeared to be definitely upward and that apparently liquidation of a few large loans was responsible for the decrease.

In New York City, center of industrial financing, commercial and industrial loans increased $10,000,000. In the Chicago Federal district, however, similar loans declined $7,000,000 and in the Boston district they fell $4,000,000.

Bituminous Coal Output Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — National Coal Association estimates bituminous coal production in the United States the week ended Aug. 20 at about 6,170,000 net tons. Production the corresponding week of 1937 was 7,669,000 tons and in like week of 1936, 7,671,000 tons. Report of National Bituminous Coal Commission shows production of 5,810,000 tons the week ended Aug. 6, and 5,994,000 the week ended Aug. 13.

$30,000,000 FSCC Loan Arranged To Aid Wheat Export

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Details of the broadest export subsidy program yet undertaken by the United States Government were announced today by M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

The export sales experiment is designed to encourage shipment abroad of approximately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this fall.

Working through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the Government will buy up wheat from domestic producers and resell it to exporters. Losses on these resales are to be made up from $29,000,000 in customs receipts set aside by law for the removal of crop surpluses.

The FSCC has arranged to borrow $30,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be used as a revolving fund in the exporting operations.

Wallace Shifts Position

Though Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has in the past opposed export subsidies as conducive to retaliatory measures on the part of other nations, increasing pressure from farm groups for action in the present wheat crisis has caused him to change his position.

This year's wheat supply of 1,110,000,000 bushels is the largest the country has had since 1932-33. Canada has already put into operation a wheat subsidy program that threatened to squeeze American exports off the market. Secretary Wallace is hopeful that a co-operative arrangement can be worked out by which the United States and Canada can feed wheat to the world market without undue injury to farmers of either nation.

"The wheat export program," said Acting Secretary Wilson, "has been adopted as a necessary means of meeting a special situation. That situation is the fact that, up to the present, the major exporting nations are not co-operating in a general program for meeting the world wheat surplus program.

"The program," he said, "will also supplement the 1939 AAA wheat acreage allotment in bringing about a better balance in the wheat supply situation." He emphasized that it does not remove any of the necessity for wheat producers to work through acreage allotments, now being assigned for the winter crop.

The Export Program

The export program will operate as follows: wheat will be purchased by agents of the FSCC in various parts of the country. Exporters of wheat and flour will make offers for it in Washington based on prices prevailing in the export market. The difference between the resale price to exporters and the price paid to domestic holders will be made up by the Government. Types of wheat exported will depend on the demand abroad.

"In each instance," the Department of Agriculture said, "the exporter of either wheat or flour will be required to conduct his operations under a bond which will guarantee exportation of the wheat or flour purchased from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

"In the case of flour, it is expected that the millers will obtain outlets for their flour in the usual way and then arrange for sale and repurchase for export with the corporation to fill such business as can be obtained upon terms satisfactory to the millers and to the corporation. It is anticipated that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will be in the market continuously for an indefinite period for the purchase and resale of both wheat and flour."

The program will be under the immediate direction of J. W. Tapp, Assistant Administrator of the AAA and president of the FSCC; and F. R. Wilcox, director of the AAA division of marketing and vice-president of the FSCC.

Insurance Accounts Exceed 40,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

Enrollment for old age insurance accounts has passed the 40,000,000 mark, the Social Security Board announced. New applications during July totaled 523,289, making the total 40,097,446.

The board certified for payment in July 14,990 old age insurance claims for $785,662. This brought certified claims to 184,600 and payments to $6,700,000 since the program became effective January 1, 1937.

Class I Roads' July Operating Net Drops 37.1 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that the net operating income of Class I railroads for July was $38,387,209 as compared with $60,985,276 for July, 1937, a drop of 37.1 per cent.

The total for the seven months ended with July this year was $109,335,282 while last year it was $360,451,579. This represented a decline of 69.7 per cent.

The commission reported the decrease in July income by districts as follows:

Eastern district, 53 carriers, 48 per cent; Pocahontas region, 4 carriers, 30.3 per cent; Southern region, 28 carriers, 24.4 per cent; Western district, 56 carriers, 31.9 per cent.

For the country as a whole the commission said that freight revenues in July of this year declined 18.7 per cent as compared with last year, and passenger revenues declined 9.6 per cent. The total operating revenues declined 17.9 per cent.

Federal Expenditures' Huge Growth Is Cited by Bank

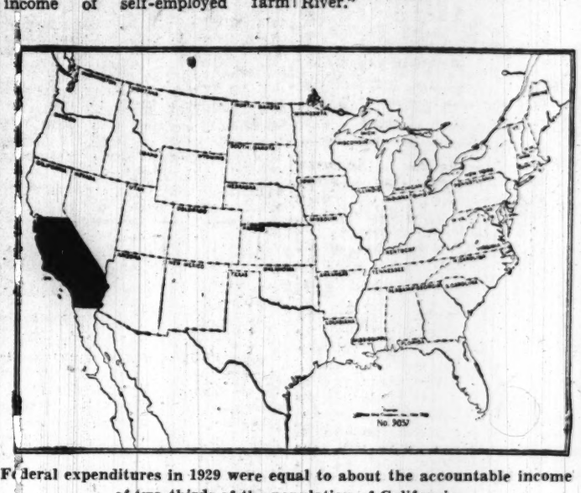
Discussing the "ever-lengthening shadow" of spending by the United States Government, the First National Bank of Boston, in its monthly letter says that the costs of national government have increased 45,000,000,000 in the last eight years. The bank says:

"Federal expenditures, excluding debt retirements, for the calendar year 1929 amounted to less than two-thirds of the total accountable income of the inhabitants of California. In 1937, however, like Federal expenditures were about equal to the entire accountable income of all the inhabitants of California and in addition, the accountable income of all the inhabitants of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota and South Dakota.

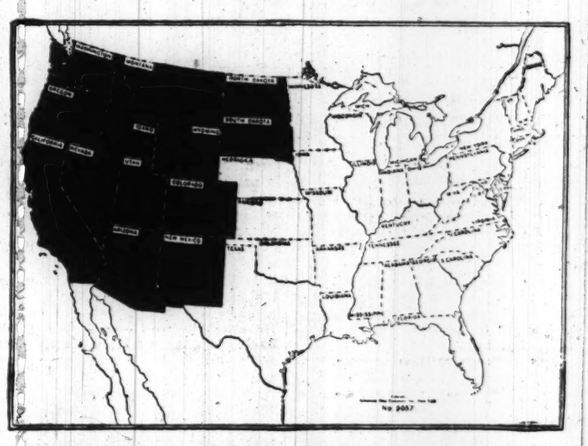
"Total accountable income, as compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, includes salaries, wages, interest, dividends, rent, net income of self-employed farm operators, professional persons, business proprietors, pensions, relief payments from private and governmental sources and Federal subsidies to farmers.

"According to the United States Treasury, Federal expenditures in 1929 amounted to $3,331,000,000 and in 1937 to $8,281,000,000, or nearly 2½ times as much. For the current fiscal year Federal expenditures are estimated at nearly $9,000,000,000. If that estimate is correct, Federal expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, will equal the accountable income of all the inhabitants of the above enumerated 13 states plus that of all the inhabitants of Nebraska and one-seventh of Kansas.

"And it should be borne in mind that these figures cover Federal expenditures only. If state and local governmental costs are included, then the total public expenditures would approximate the accountable income of every man, woman and child living west of the Mississippi River."



Federal expenditures in 1929 were equal to about the accountable income of two-thirds of the population of California.



Federal expenditures in 1937 were nearly equal to the accountable income of all the population of the states shown in the blackened area.

British Interest In Eastern Europe Check to Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British interest in the trade of Eastern Europe is increasing to an extent which has caused some concern to Germany hitherto leading in that extensive market.

The British Government in this connection is giving help chiefly in the form of guaranteeing part of the risk incurred in credits for financing business in that area. Referring in the House of Lords on July 18 to what is being done, Lord Stanhope, representing the British Government, said: "We feel that by encouraging free exports to markets such as our own, we are improving the financial position of those various countries."

The London Financial News gives further information. "Although its primary object is economic," this journal says, "British action will have the indirect political result of enabling the countries concerned to resist German endeavors at political control through economic means. The mere indication of this country's intention to assist them was sufficient to strengthen their will and capacity to resist. In at least two countries, Hungary and Rumania, the encouragement provided from London must have contributed, to some extent at any rate, to strengthen the Government's determination to deal firmly with the local Nazi movements, irrespective of how their action is viewed in Berlin.

"Bulgaria, too, was encouraged to check German penetration, which, in her case, was on a grander scale than in the case of other Balkan countries."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Canbridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 21

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Air Service—Reports published in Japan indicate the development of a plan to connect Japanese airways with the Mandated Islands via Guam, thus connecting with the American Clipper Service across the Pacific. An appropriation of about $1,960,000 is being sought in next year's budget to permit inauguration of the services next summer. The projected lines will run from Tokyo to Palau, in the Caroline Islands, via Guam, Takao (in Taiwan), and Palau, and between Palau and Yaluit in the Marshall Islands.

Japanese Khaki Dye—After years of importing khaki dye from Germany for miltary uniforms Japan is now producing the dye. The dye is rated by a Japanese Army clothing expert as superior to the German dye. The dye was given six months of testing before its manufacture on a commercial scale. Technical details of the manufacturing process are secret.

Railroads in Japan—Five private railway companies in the provinces of Japan have applied to the Railway Ministry for permission to dissolve. Except for trolley lines in the suburbs of Tokyo, Osaka, and other large cities, many private lines find their business very depressed. It is difficult to improve or repair the lines due to lack of materials and a sharp rise in iron and steel prices. Before dissolving, the companies will sell their iron and steel to readjust their debts.

Japanese Cellophane—The Cellophane Sales Company of Japan, a joint concern comprising most of the cellophane manufacturers in Japan, has been forced to dissolve following the withdrawal of one of the leading manufacturers from the Association. It is believed in some circles in Japan that the dissolution of the sales company was indicative of lack of control on the part of the domestic cellophane makers.

Business in Shanghai—Prices quoted on imported goods in Shanghai, China, as of Aug. 1, varied from 20 to 80 per cent higher than the prices prevailing as of June 15 last year, due to the lower exchange value of Chinese currency in the open market in that city. Prices asked for imported goods at present vary, due to the fact that some merchants are anxious to clean up stocks which they purchased last year under more favorable exchange rates. It is expected, however, that prices will increase gradually to a more even level, since newly stocked merchandise will be more costly, particularly those items for which no official exchange allotment may be obtained.

Chinese Vessels—Chinese craft which were sunk by the Chinese or Japanese troops during the hostilities in China will be sold by the Japanese Government to a Japanese iron manufacturer. There are reportedly 72 of these large and small ships in Tsingtao harbor and 54 at Shanghai and various points along the Yangtze River. Those in Shanghai and the Yangtze will be refloated by the Japanese Navy and a Japanese steamship company. The remaining sunken vessels will be salvaged by the purchasing company.

Chinese Tung Oil—Tung oil quotations are mounting rapidly in Hong Kong due to the failure of shipments to arrive from Hankow, which until recently has been the chief source of supply for this important drying oil. No oil arrived in Hong Kong from Hankow by rail during the greater part of July, due, it is stated, to military traffic over the Hankow-Canton railway. It is reported that 500 short tons arrived in the first three days of August, and additional shipments are anticipated.

Wages in Philippines—A survey recently conducted by the Philippine Department of Labor Statistics shows that 10,705 laborers out of a total of 25,208 employed in 550 industrial establishments in Manila are paid a daily wage of less than about 50 cents. The Philippine Government has fixed the minimum wage for common laborers employed on Government projects at 62½ cents in Manila and 50 cents a day in the provinces, implying that this is the minimum living wage in that country.

Philippine Gold—Philippine gold production again set a new high record in June when the output was valued at $2,796,000. Production for the first six months of 1938 amounted to $15,594,500, a 25 per cent increase of the six-month period of 1937. Several new gold-producing mills have been started in the Islands this year, and two others are in the process of installation. As a result, it is probable that production of gold will be slightly greater during the last half of the year than in the first half.

Philippine Onions—In an endeavor to increase the onion production in the Philippines, the Philippine Bureau of Plant Industry has distributed 1,135 pounds of yellow Bermuda seeds imported from the Canary Islands and 1,300 pounds of red globe seeds imported from India. During 1937 a total of about 469 acres was planted to onions in 27 provinces in the Philippines; production amounted to 2,431,700 pounds, an increase of 847,737 pounds over the preceding season. The increase in production was due mainly to better yield.

Worth A GREAT DEAL MORE than OUR YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION

Chicago Journal of Commerce provides business men in Oklahoma with complete business news. Oklahomans who need news of current happenings in business find, as do business men throughout the Central West, that this newspaper provides information they can't get elsewhere.

One of our Oklahoma subscribers says:

"I know it is seldom that one of your subscribers will take the time out to write you telling how much they appreciate being a subscriber of the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

"It is worth a great deal more to us than the amount of our yearly subscription renewal. Your article, 'Round Table of Business,' is alone worth several times the amount of a yearly subscription."

Does it sound conceited to say Chicago Journal of Commerce occupies a unique position in a tremendously important industrial territory? We hope not, for the effort to do the job that prompts the hundreds of letters of commendation from business men is consistent, and the only way those not seeing this newspaper regularly can visualize its influence in Central Western business is to have placed before them these comments descriptive of the Chicago Journal of Commerce's place in the Central Western business picture.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL

"The Central West's daily business newspaper"

Business men in more than 2,000 cities and towns read the Chicago Journal of Commerce daily for the only complete news available in the Central West, of business, the basic industries, commodities, and financial markets.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day	1,348,850
1938 volume to date	175,554,193
1937 volume to date	286,329,190

Market Retrieves Fractions to Two Points of Relapse

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The stock market was less war-conscious today and the tumbling leaders of Monday got back on their feet for fractions to 2 points.

The recovery was accomplished on a relatively small volume, however, transfers being at the rate of only about 650,000 shares.

Light selling crept into the list from time to time and top marks were lowered, but prices once more stiffened near the final hour.

Steels, motors, rubbers and specialties were accorded support.

Tending to brace speculative spirits were reports the emergency meetings of the British and French cabinets had virtually agreed on the use of stern measures in an attempt to prevent a general outbreak of hostilities.

Brokerage quarters seemingly were still maintaining a wait-and-see attitude with the realization overseas dynamite is plentiful and an explosion is entirely possible.

That European uneasiness over war threats would not abate entirely was indicated by a sharp upturn of the dollar in terms of the principal European currencies. Gold at London was lifted to a three-year peak and the British pound dropped below its old parity with the American monetary unit for the first time since 1935.

Prominent stocks on the forward tilt included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, International Nickel, Air Reduction, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, Owens-Illinois, Loew's, Santa Fe, Great Northern, and Standard Oil of N. J.

The curb was somewhat mixed. Up as much as 2 were Aluminum Ltd., Chicago Flexible Shaft, N. J. Zinc, and Lake Shore Mines. Down were Newmont Mining, Gulf Oil, and South Penn Oil.

U. S. Bonds Lower

A definitely lower trend in the U. S. Government division tended to pull other sections of the bond market down today.

At the beginning of the final hour declines in the Treasury and guaranteed group ranged up to 9-32 of a point and trading in some of the widest losers had reached $100,000, par value at that hour. Some selling of foreign holdings of governments was reported in Wall Street as well as increased offerings from domestic owners who started readjusting portfolios in anticipation of the government quarterly financing program in September.

Corporate bonds losng fractions to more than a point included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s and Union Pacific 3½s. Nickel Plate 4½s were down more than 3.

About unchanged to a trifle higher were Northern Pacific 4s and International Hydro-Electric 6s.

Foreign dollar bonds were mostly on the offered side but declines were small. Japanese 6½s were an exception with a loss of more than 2 on light sales.

Wheat Values Down More Than 1c Bushel

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Heavy marketing of Canadian wheat, indications of some abatement in uncasiness over European war threats and selling of September contracts before the delivery date combined to depress wheat values more than a cent today.

Foreign demand for American wheat was negligible and no export business was reported. Winnipeg prices, leading the decline, were around two cents lower at times due partly to persistent hedging sales.

Wheat closed ⅝-1¼ lower compared with yesterday's finish. September 62¾-⅞, December 64⅝-¾; ocrn was ⅜ off to ¼ up, September 52 ⅝-¾, December 51; oats were unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Court Upholds Wide Scope Of Jurisdiction by SEC

NEW YORK (AP)—The jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission over the extension of securities issued before it came into being was upheld today by Federal Judge John W. Clancy in a case involving the Associated Gas & Electric System.

Judge Clancy granted the SEC a preliminary injunction restraining Associated Gas & Electric from extending its 5½ per cent convertible investment certificates, which fall due next November 15, without first filing a notice with the SEC and receiving the commission's approval.

The utilities system, contending the SEC's registration provisions did not apply to the extension of old securities, contended it was merely entering into agreements with holders of the certificates to extend them for a certain period, and that the certificates were being stamped with an endorsement embodying these agreements.

Judge Clancy said "the court has no difficulty in determining that the stamping of the certificates was in effect the sale of a new security."

Originally, there was around $31,000,000 of the certificates outstanding but since 1933 around 90 per cent of them had been converted or retired.

21 Motor Coaches Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The A. C. F. Motors Co., subsidiary of American Car & Foundry Co., has announced receipt of orders for 21 A. C. F. motor coaches powered with the Hall-Scott horizontal engine: Eight for Houston Electric Co., Houston, Texas; eight for Worcester Street Railway Co., Worcester, Mass; one for Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway, Boston; one for Union Bus Co., Jacksonville, Fla., and three for Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Lexington, Ky.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
83¼	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	82¼	82¼	82¼	Aug 29
119⅞	110⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	40	39⅝	39⅝	Aug 12
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	6	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
23	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20	20	20	Aug 30
20½	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	6	30	29⅜	30	+1
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	12	61¾	60¼	61¾	+1¾
1⅜	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.80a)	5	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Aug 24
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	13	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	9⅜	8¾	9½	+1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	12	12	12	Aug 26
19⅝	17¾	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
184	134	Allied Chem & D	8	175	173	173	—3
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅛e)	1	9	9	9	— ½
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
12	4½	Allied Strs	61	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	66	66	66	Aug 29
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	14	48½	47⅝	48¼	+ ¼
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	16	15¾	16	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2½	2½	2½	Aug 29
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 23
78	58	Amerada Corp (2)	15	66⅝	65	66	—1½
84¾	49	Am Ag Chl Del (2¼e)	1	80¾	80½	80¾	Aug 26
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	1	18¼	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1
104¼	70⅜	Am Can (4)	8	96¾	96	96	+ ¼
171	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Aug 27
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	4	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+1⅜
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	42½	42½	42½	
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	7	19¾	19	19¾	+ ½
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Aug 29
118⅝	88⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	3	8¼	8	8	Aug 29
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	8	12¼	11	11½	Aug 29
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug 23
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
20½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	15	15	Aug 23
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
12	9	Am-Hawaii $6 (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Aug 23
44	37⅜	Am Hide & Leather	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	Aug 29
27	12	Am Hide & Lf pf	2	25	24¾	24¾	Aug 26
43	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	10	43	42	43	Aug 26
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug 29
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug 29
8¾	4⅜	Am International	2	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	6	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	60½	60¼	60¼	Aug 29
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	7	14½	14	14	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Aug 29
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	6	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
115	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	115	115	115	Aug 26
7¼	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	7	5⅛	5	5	
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	2	33½	33½	33½	—2
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	2	29½	29½	29½	— ½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	61	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	33	18⅜	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	9	64¼	62	64	+2½
20⅛	15¼	Am Safety Ras(1.60)	2	18	18	18	
18	7⅜	Am Seating	13	16¾	15½	16¾	+1¾
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	33	46¾	45¼	46¾	+1¾
136	102	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	136	134	136	Aug 29
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	55¾	55½	55½	Aug 29
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	9	23¾	27	27¾	+1
11¾	6⅛	Am Stove	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
14	12	Am Sugar Ref	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Aug 29
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref pf	2	24	24	24	Aug 27
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅜
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 29
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	142⅞	142⅛	142¾	+ ⅝
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	83¼	83½	83¼	— ⅞
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	13	86¼	85	86¼	— ¼
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Aug 29
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
1⅛	6	Am Water Wks	25	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	Aug 29
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	5½	5⅜	5½	
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	38	36⅜	36⅜	Aug 29
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	61	33⅜	33	33⅜	+1⅛
59	29	Anacon W & C	2	43¼	43	43	Aug 26
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	18	18	18	
19	10	Andes Copper	1	15½	15½	15½	Aug 29
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Aug 26
3½	2⅜	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—2
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¾
7	3⅛	Armour Ill	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
72	28⅛	Arm Ill pr pf	5	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	43½	42½	43¼	+1½
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	5	9½	9½	9½	Aug 29
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	Aug 29
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	9	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
72½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5⅜k)	3	70	70	70	Aug 18
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	36	35	35	Aug 23
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	14	36½	35⅝	36½	+1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	3	55	54½	54½	— ½
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	21	20½	21	+ ½
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	Aug 25
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	12⅝	12¼	12¼	Aug 24
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	106½	106½	106½	—1½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45¾	Aug 29
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	3	55	53	53	Aug 29
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4	3½	3½	— ½
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	1	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	34½	34	34½	Aug 26
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	17	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅛e)	*1	15	15	15	— ¼
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Aug 29
96½	90½	Bedtrice pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115	115	115	Aug 23
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.25)	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	Jun 28
29	5⅝	Bendix Aviation	75	22⅞	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅞
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	18½	18½	18½	
50½	26¼	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	48¾	47¾	48⅜	+ ⅝
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	75	57½	56¼	57½	+2½
16½	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	99½	99	99	— ½
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24	24	24	Aug 26
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	2	19½	19½	19½	+1
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	10	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	24	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	27⅛	26½	27⅛	— ⅛
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	12	12	12	—1
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	10	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	54	33½	32½	33½	+ ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Aug 24
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	8	25	24½	24½	Aug 29
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	15	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	51	35¼	34⅛	35	+1¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	7	40¼	40	40¼	Aug 26
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	39	39	39	Aug 26
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	8	8	8	+ ½
13⅞	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
37	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	6	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅛
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	6	16½	16	16	Aug 29
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Aug 26
10½	5⅛	Brunswick-Balke	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	10	34	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	13	13	13	
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	19	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 29
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	2	8	8	8	
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	Aug 29
12	9	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	6	13¼	11½	13¼	+ ¾
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ½

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	—1
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	8	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	12	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
21½	12⅝	Can Dry G Ale	10	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
8⅛	⅝	Canadian Pacific	13	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	38	38	38	—2
8⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug 20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+1⅜
4½	2⅝	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	88¼	87	88⅝	+ ⅛
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	3	48	47	48	+1
106	100¼	Caterpil pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
25⅝	9	Celanese Corp	32	23¾	22⅜	23½	+1
95	83	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	93	93	93	Aug 23
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	6	24½	23	23	Aug 29
28	19⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20	20	20	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	7	Cent Ill R N J	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug 24
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6	6	6	Aug 18
67⅜	34¼	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	Aug 26
40½	24¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	5	43¾	43½	43⅝	+1
10⅞	4⅜	Certain-teed Prod	16	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
20½	18	Champ Paper & F	2	24	22	22	Aug 29
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	11½	11¼	12¼	Aug 24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	18	30⅝	29½	30⅜	+1⅝
80	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
46½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.85e)	3	38½	38	38½	
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 20
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 18
1⅜	⅝	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	4	4	4	Aug 29
1⅛	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	4	4	4	Aug 25
15⅞	8⅝	Chi Mail Order	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug 27
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug 29
16⅛	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	10	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅜
37	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Aug 29
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Aug 26
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug 25
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug 29
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 24
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅜e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Aug 30
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
77⅞	36⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	310	73	71⅛	72⅛	+3¼
13½	9⅛	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	11	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	Aug 29
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	25¾	25¼	25¾	Aug 25
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	2	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ¼
65⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	1	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	6	22	22	22	— ¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	8	131	130	130	—2
90	76¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	90	90	90	+ ½
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	9	13½	12	12½	+ ½
98	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95	95	95	
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	8	35½	34¾	35½	+1½
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15	15	15	—1¾
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	6	18	17½	18	
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¾
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	35	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	63¾	63½	63½	Aug 29
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% pf	4	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
35⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug 11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	—2
50½	23	Coml Credit (4)	14	48½	47½	48¼	+ ¾
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Aug 26
56	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	27	53	52	52⅞	+ ¾
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Aug 26
12¼	5⅝	Coml Solvents	15	10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	42	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	1	36	36	36	
28	22½	Com'with & Sd (1¼)	5	26¼	26	26	
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Aug 29
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	8	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+ ⅞
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8½	8½	8½	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	8	14½	14	14½	Aug 29
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8	8	8	Aug 29
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	47	26¾	26	26⅞	+ ⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	7	99	99	99	— ½
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Aug 26
8¾	4½	Consol Film pf (1½k)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	21	6¼	5¼	6	+ ½
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	14	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
103⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug 25
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Aug 29
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Aug 26
17½	9¾	Container Corp	8	15	14¾	15	+ ⅜
26⅞	8¾	Cont Bak A	14	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1¼
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	13	2½	2	2	
103½	65⅛	Cont Bak pf (2)	3	97¼	97	97	Aug 26
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	10	41¾	39¾	40¾	— ½
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	Aug 29
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Aug 29
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	8	32¾	32½	32½	— ⅜
1¾	⅛	Cont Motors	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	32	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅜
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug 27
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	7	69¼	68½	69¼	+ ¾
167⅜	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
37¾	19	Crane Co	15	35⅛	34½	34⅝	+ ⅜
114¾	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	6	114	113	113	—1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Insurance Units' Holdings of Bonds Subject of Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—Experts of the Federal Monopoly Committee are going to analyze a shift of investment funds for which the Government itself has helped pave the way.

This change—something new in the history of financial markets—is the increase of billions of dollars of insurance company holdings of U. S. Government bonds.

The extent of the shift, its causes and its meaning will be considered in the examination of insurance company investments by the Securities Commission.

The commission is studying the relationship of these investments to the capital markets as part of the broad Federal investigation of monopolistic practices in finance and industry. Other phases of the anti-trust problem are being surveyed by five other federal agencies.

Some of the information about insurance company ownership of Government obligations already has been compiled by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Here are some high lights of the association's findings:

Bond holdings of 49 companies totaled more than $13,000,000,000 at the end of 1937. These securities were almost evenly divided between government and corporate obligations.

Government securities included bonds of Governmental units in the United States and other countries, principally Canada. The U. S. Government obligations amounted to $4,416,000,000, or 18.2 per cent of total assets.

The approximate balance between Government and corporate bonds in insurance company portfolios is a recent development. The survey called it "the result of a sharply accelerating trend toward Federal obligations since 1932."

"This trend has been the most striking reaction of life insurance funds to the abnormal conditions affecting the investment market," it added.

by the Association's survey, the 49

Back in 1906, the first year covered insurance companies held only $2,-900.00 of U. S. Government bonds, or less than one per cent of their total assets. The world war period saw a swift expansion, and at the end of 1921 the total had swelled to about $801,000,000, or about 10 per cent of total assets.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
September	.67¾	.64⅞	.62¾	.62⅞	—.01
December	.65⅝	.64⅞	.64⅜	.64⅞	—.01¼
May	.67¾	.68⅛	.66⅞	.66⅞	—.00¾
Corn					
September	.52⅞	.53⅜	.92¼	.52⅝	+.00⅛
December	.51¼	.51½	.50⅜	.51	—.00¼
May	.52⅞	.53⅛	.52½	.52⅝	—.00⅛
Oats					
September	.24	.24¼	.24	.24⅛	+.00⅛
December	.24⅜	.25⅛	.24⅞	.24⅞	+.00⅛
Rye					
September	.42	.42¼	.41⅜	.41⅝	—.00⅜
December	.43¼	.43¼	.42½	.42½	—.00⅛

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	40	12¼	12	12	Aug12
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	64½	64½	64½	Aug19
86½	71	Con Cig pr pf (8½)	10	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	30	48	48	48	Aug29
82	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	50	78	78	78	Aug26
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	Aug29
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	10	69½	69½	69½	Aug26
76	48⅛	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	10	76	76	76	Aug25
48	18	Cushman 8$ pf	10	46¾	46¾	46¾	Aug23
108¾	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	Aug29
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug22
7¾	4⅝	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
30¼	25	Devoe&Ray A (1¾e)	10	31½	31½	31½	— ½
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A(2½)	30	32½	32½	32½	Aug25
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	50	110	110	110	Aug 8
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ¼
171	157	Eastman pf (6)	10	169	169	169	Aug26
109	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	50	108¾	108½	108¾	Aug26
2	⅛	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	60	7¾	7	7	Aug26
82	67	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	20	77	76	76	Aug23
21¼	15	Filenes Sons (⅝e)	10	20½	20½	20½	Aug26
103¼	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	40	101	101	101	Aug29
74	50	Foster Wheeler pf	20	70	70	70	Aug24
43	25	Frank Simon pf	10	40	40	40	Aug19
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	150	13½	13	13½	
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Aug27
135	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	130	130	130	Aug26
121	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	119½	119½	119½	
37	25	Gen G & El cv pf	20	36	36	36	Aug22
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	123	123	123	
106	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	60	106	106	106	Aug27
95	85½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	95	95	95	Aug11
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	600	22½	20½	20½	Aug29
100	99	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	77	77	77	Aug26
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	20	57	57	57	Aug29
136¼	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	50	136¼	136¼	136¼	Aug26
60	38	Green B & W (7½g)	20	40	40	40	Aug24
50	34¼	Greene Cananea (3)	10	49	49	49	Jul 27
28	13	Guantan Sugar pf	40	19	18	18	Aug10
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	20	33	33	33	— ¼
100	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	96½	96½	96½	—1½
98	83	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	120	93	91	92	—1
136½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	129	129	129	Aug16
71¼	50¼	Hat Cp Am pf (6½)	10	70	70	70	Aug19
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	20	150	149½	150	Aug25
134½	126¾	Hereules Pow pf (6)	10	133	133	133	Aug29
117	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	30	117	115½	117	Aug25
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	105	105	105	Aug15
38½	23	Ill Central LL (4)	20	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
143	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	20	143	143	143	Aug12
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	87	87	87	—1
6	2⅛	Int Ry Centl Am	230	4	4	4	Aug29
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf (3¾k)	30	46	45	45	Aug29
72	44½	Int Silver pf (2k)	30	70	70	70	
81	58	Int Dept Stra pf (7)	50	74	74	74	Aug29
120	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	116	116	116	Aug12
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	128	128	128	
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	230	62½	60½	60½	—1½
130½	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	120	120	120	Aug22
85	63	Keith-AO pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Aug16
95	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	40	95	95	95	
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	Aug25
19½	9	Kinney (GR) pr pf	40	14½	14	14½	— ¼
18	8	Laclede Gas	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug27
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	10	24	24	24	Aug19
119	98	Lehigh PC 4% pf (4)	10	119	119	119	Aug29
106	92	Loose-W B 5% pf(5)	80	103	102	103	Aug26
143½	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	30	140	140	140	+1
136	116¾	MacAnd & F pf (6)	20	122	122	122	Jun 29
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	5¾	Manh Ry gtd	20	11	10	10	Aug29
81	58	Market St Ry pr pf	20	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
166	156	Mathieson pf (7)	10	161	161	161	Aug26
91½	75	Maytag Co 1 pf (6)	30	91	91	91	Aug25
21	13½	Maytag Co pf xw (2)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
87	70	McLellan Stra pf (6)	20	86	86	86	Aug25
72	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	66¾	66¾	66¾	
24½	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	60	20½	19½	20	
16½	11	Merch & Min Tr	50	13¼	13	13	Aug24
111	76	Midl Steel 1 pf (8)	5	107	107	107	+1
94½	80	Mlw El Ry pf (6)	10	87	87	87	Aug23
131	100	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	111	111	111	Aug29
1½	½	Minn St P&SSM LL	50	1	1	1	Aug27
116	111	Monsan Ch pf(4½)	30	114½	114½	114½	+ ¼
39½	28	Morris & Essex(3½)	20	36	36	36	
64½	36	Mullins Mfg pf	30	44	43	43	—3½
104	95	Murphy (G C) pf (5)	10	103	103	103	Aug25
18	7½	Nash Chat & St L	33	14	13½	13½	Aug29
113	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	113	113	113	Aug30
113	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	112	112	112	Aug26
144½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	144½	144	144	— ½
106	99¼	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	104	104	104	Aug24
13	4½	New Orl T & Mex	10	12¼	12¼	12½	Jul 23
6¾	2	NY Dock	30	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	260	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅝
139	101	NY & Harlem (5)	20	112	112	112	
111	110	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug22
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	90	57	57	57	Jul 20

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2⅜s '43-40 June	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.7	107.7	107.7
2 3¼s '45-43	109.20	109.20	109.20
13 3¼s '46-44	109.24	109.20	109.20
3 2¾s '47-45	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 3¼s '56-46	113.5	113.5	113.5
5 3s '48-46	108.4	108.4	108.4
5 4¼s '52-47	118.26	118.26	118.26
25 2¾s '51-48	105.1	105.1	105.1
88 2½s '53-49	102.3	101.29	101.29
100 3s '55-51	106.18	106.16	106.16
175 2½s '60-55	104.2	103.29	103.29
6 2¾s '59-56	102.27	102.27	102.27
187 2¾s '63-58	102.1	101.30	101.30

Federal Farm Mortgages

6 3s '49-44	106.10	106.10	106.10

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¼s '44-42	103.29	103.29	103.29
3 3s '52-44	106.7	106.7	106.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
57 Alleghany 5s'50 st	28	27	27
5 Allegh Val 4s'42	104½	104½	104½
12 Allis Chalm 4s'52	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Am & Por P 5s 2030	53	53	53
12 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103¾	103½	103½
2 Am Int 5½s'49	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Am T&T 5½s'43	113⅛	113	113
5 Am T&T 3¼s'66	103	102⅞	102⅞
21 Am T&T 3¼s'61	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	100	100	100
17 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106⅜	105⅞	105⅞
3 Arm Del 4s 57	98	98	98
9 Arm Del 4s 55	98⅜	97¾	97¾
23 AT&SF 4s 95	105¼	105	105
4 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
65 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	100¾	100	100¾
2 ACL clt 4s 52	62	62	62
14 B&O 1st 5s 48	43½	43	43¼
2 B&O rfg 5s 95	20½	20½	20½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	19½	19½	19½
10 B&O cv 4½s 60	16	15¾	15¾
10 B&O 4s 48	41¾	41	41
3 B&O 5s SW 50	28½	28½	28½
3 Bell TPt 5s 48 B	117	117	117
2 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	99	99	99
15 Beth Stl 3½s 52	94¾	94¼	94¾
1 Bost&Me 4½s JJ61	28	28	28
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	62¼	61	62¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	107	106¾	106¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
1 Buf Gen 4½s 61	110½	110½	110½
1 Buf R&P 4½s 57	26	26	26
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	56	56	56
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116½	116½	116½
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120	120	120
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	118	118	118
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅞	96½	96½
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	93	92⅞	92⅞
6 Can Pac 4s perp	79½	78¾	79
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100½	100⅜	100⅜
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	51	51	51
2 Cen Pac 1st Ru '49	71	71	71
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	78	78	78
5 Champ P&P 4¾s '50	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Champ P&P 38 4¾s'50	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 C&O 4½s '92	118½	118	118
13 C&O 3½s '96D	94¼	93¾	94¼
8 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94	94	94
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
1 CB&Q Ill 4s 'll	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
4 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20¼	20	20
6 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9½	8¾	9½
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3	3
3 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
1 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	5	5	5
7 C R I & P 4s'34	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
1 C R I & P rfg 4s34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105	105	105
5 Childs Co 5s '43	70¼	70	70¼
3 Cinn Gas & El 3¾s66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107	107	107
1 Col F & Ss '43	102½	102½	102½
1 Col & So 4½s '80	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
2 Colmbia G 6s 1961	92½	92	92½
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	110¼	110¼	110¼
21 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s58	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
29 CmwlthEdcv3⅛s58wi	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	107	107	107
20 Con Edis3½s48	105½	105¼	105¼
12 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅜	105	105⅜
23 ConEdis 3½s'58	102	101⅞	102
26 ConOil 3¼s'51	103½	103	103
1 Con Rys 4s '56	11½	11½	11½
2 Consum Pw 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Consum Pw 3½s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103⅛	103⅛	103¼
1 Container Cor 6s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Cuba Ne R 5½s '42	34¼	34¼	34½
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	37½	37½	37½
6 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	53	53	53
2 D&RG 4s '36	12½	12¼	12½
5 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
20 D&RG West 5s '78	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Det Ed 5s '52	109 9-32	105 9-32	
1 Det & Mack 4s '95	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 El Paso NGas4½s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	14	14	14
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	14	13½	13⅝
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	38	38	38
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	41¼	41¼	41¼
11 Fairbanks Mrse 4s '56	104½	104	104
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100½	100½
4 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105
2 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55	55	55
15 Goodrich 4½s '56	98¼	97½	97½
2 Goodrich 6s '45	96½	96⅝	96½
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	76¼	75¼	76¼
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93	92¾	92¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85	85	85
2 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
1 Greenbrier Ry 4s '40	102⅞	102⅞	103⅛
3 Gulf M&N 5s '50	72	72	72
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	30½	30½	30½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	50	50	50
20 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15½	15	15¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	50½	50	50
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39	38½	38½
9 IC&CBL&NO 5s '63 A	44¼	43¾	44¼
24 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
3 Interb RTr 7s '32	54¼	54¼	54¼
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	53	53	52
2 Interb ATr rfg 5s '66	56½	56½	56½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15	15	15
5 Int Hldro El 6s '44	76	75¾	75¾
13 Int Paper 6s '55	85¼	85	85
49 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	100½	100	100
17 Int T & T 4½s '52	69	68½	68½
54 Int T & T 5s '55	70¼	69¾	70
1 James F & Clea 4s '59	58	58	58
2 K C South 5s '50	69½	69½	69½
1 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	51¾	50	50⅝
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	86	86	86
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½	31½	31½
10 Leh Val 5s 2003	43	42⅞	43
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	16	16	16
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	51¼	51¼	51¼
11 Liggett & M 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	80	80	80
25 Louis & Nash 4½s '40	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
17 L&N 3s '80 St L	81½	81¼	81½
3 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	104	104
3 Met Ed 4½s'68	110	110	110
3 MiliRy&L 5s'61 B	104	104	104
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	19	18¾	18¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	59	58⅝	59
23 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	18¼	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	18	18	18
2 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	18¼	17¾	17¾
2 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5½	5¼	5¼
4 Mob & Oh 5s'38	24½	23⅝	24½
13 Mob & O 4½s'77	22	21¾	21¾
2 MonWPaPb 5½s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 MonWPa Pb 5½ 6s'65	99	98½	98¾
1 Mont Pow 4½s'68 D	94½	94½	94½
3 Montreal Tr 5s'41	99½	99½	99½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	50	50	50
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	103½	103¼	103½
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '56	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 New Eng T & T 5s '52	125¾	125¾	125¾
5 N Eng T & T 4½s '61B	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 N J Pr & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅜	58⅝	59
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54	53⅝	53⅝
3 NYC 3¾s '46	78	76	76
5 NYC 3½s '52	68¼	67¾	67¾
3 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	54	53¾	53¾
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	80¼	80¼	80¼
13 NYC & HR 3½s '97	83	82¾	82¾
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	66	66	66
16 NYC & StL 5s 8s '38	45	42	42
32 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	43	40	40
36 NY Chi & St L 4½s'78	38	33¾	33¾
5 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	60	60	60
32 NY Conn 3½s '43	102	101½	101½
1 NYNHH&R cll 6s '40	24½	24½	24½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18	18	18
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	14	14	14
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	94	94	94
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105½	105	105
8 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66½	66½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	64	64	64
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103½	103½	103½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '85	104¾	104	104
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74½	74½	74½
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	103¾	103½	103¾
4 Pac G & E 2 3¾s '61	107¾	107¼	107¾
11 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110	109¾	109¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	73	73	73
7 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104	103½	103⅞
22 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	100½	99¾	99¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '80	104½	104½	104½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82½	82½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	93¾	93½	93½
8 Pen RR 3½s '48	110	110	110
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88	88	88
1 Pen RR 4½s '48 st	110	110	110
12 Pen RR 3½s '52	83	82¾	83
2 Pheips Dodge 3½s '52	113½	113	113
3 PhilBal&W 4½s81D	106	105½	105½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s77C	106	106	106
3 Phila Co 5s '51	95	95	95
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14½	14½	14½
8 PCC&StL 5s '75B	102¾	102¼	102¼
2 PCC&StL 4½s '77	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	89½	88¾	88¾
5 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15	15	15
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103	103	103
10 Repub Steel 5½s '54	107	107	107
2 Repub Steel 4½s '61	89	89	89
1 Repub Steel 4½s '56	89	89	89
6 Repub Steel 4½s '56	114	114	114
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Rio Gr W cll 4s '49	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 RI ArkMo 4½s '34	13	13	13
7 St LPeo&NW 5s '48	15	15	15
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3 St L S F 4s '50A ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St L SW 1st rfg 5s '90	15	15	15
1 St L SW 1st4s '89	89	89	89
1 St L S W 2nd 4s '89	34½	34½	34½
1 St PaulUnDep 5s '72	116¼	116¼	116¼
7 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7½	7⅜	7⅜
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6½	6½	6½
4 Sea A L 4 s50 st	13½	13	13
1 Sea-AllPin 6s35A ct	3½	3½	3½
9 Shell Un 2½s 51	104½	104	104
7 Simmons 4s 52	97¼	97	97
5 Skelly Oil 4s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Socony Vac Oil3½s50	106⅝	106¼	106¼
5 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	107	107	107
6 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47½	47½	47½
19 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47½	46½	46½
3 So Pac 4½s 69	47½	47	47
3 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53½	53	53
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	58	57	57¼
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	76	76	76
14 South Ry gen 4s 56	44½	43¾	43¾
14 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	103	102⅞	102⅞
4 Studebaker 6½s cv 45	81	81	81
4 Swift & Co 2¾s 50	106½	106⅜	106½
4 Ten El Pow 6s 47A	91½	91½	91½
6 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106½	106¼	106¼
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	84½	84½	84½
2 Third Ave 4s 60	36	36	36
4 Tide W A O 3½s 52	104¾	104½	104½
3 Union O

Chicago Joins Anti-Gambling War

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney's ax wielders, who chopped their way through 19 handbooks in less than two weeks, aimed their blows today at policy banks.

Fifty policemen, all carrying fire axes, raided four policy parlors on the south side in their latest raid, demolished furnishings and fixtures, and arrested 25 employees for questioning. The raiders seized 15 pistols found on the premises.

Investigators said the numbers game here was similar to that described in the New York trial of James J. Hines, Tammany leader accused of being the fixer for a multimillion dollar policy empire.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A smashed gambling parlor can't operate, for a while anyway.

Acting on this theory, Cook County's energetic young State's Attorney, Thomas J. Courtney, has made progress recently against Chicago's entrenched gambling interests, more progress in fact than has ever been made here through the more conventional court processes. Squads of burly, shirt-sleeved State's Attorney's police with swinging axes and crowbars have in the past few weeks made shambles of a dozen or so "joints," some luxuriously furnished and equipped. And the raids go on at an average of two a day.

The effect has been to curtail the volume of gambling, and a wave of apprehension through the ranks of hoodlums and gambling-house owners, and influence many citizens, who have questioned the motives behind all reform moves by politicians here, to wonder if after all Mr. Courtney isn't actually out to suppress gambling in Chicago.

While other types of gambling have been carried on in the places raided it is obviously the horse-race betting or "bookmaking" establishments that they're after. Betting on races is illegal in Illinois except at certain designated tracks. The Chicago City Council recently, after failing to get a bill through the Legislature, passed an ordinance legalizing and licensing the "bookies," but the law was challenged by the State Attorney General and has been inoperative pending further court action. In spite of its illegal status race betting has prospered in bookmaking parlors throughout the city, operating usually in the open. It has been estimated that there are, or were, close to 9,000 such places in Cook County. Sporadic raids against these places have been carried on by both the city police and officers from the State's Attorney's office. The waves pass, though, with nothing accomplished but the temporary satisfaction of some of the public demand for action.

Mr. Courtney intimates that his raids have been aimed so far particularly at the places owned by the syndicate led by old Capone gang lieutenants.

A parallel has been drawn between the activities of Thomas Dewey, New York County District Attorney, and those of Mr. Courtney here. The Commission on Civic Relations of the Chicago Church Federation, in a recent plea to Gov. Henry Horner to investigate the gambling situation in Chicago, said: "If there are any grounds for Mr. Dewey to make an investigation of the political relationships of the gambling racketeers of New York, there are certainly abundant reasons why such an inquiry should be started in Chicago."

While the recent primary election here showed the Horner-Courtney forces seemed to have most of the voters behind them, the Kelly-Nash machine still holds office in Chicago and has control not only of the courts but a large share of the patronage. It is expected that the ax method of fighting gambling will be continued until there has been some political change.

Racket in Store Protection Charged in New York Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Small night patrol and store-protection services in New York City are described by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, in a report placed before Mayor La Guardia today as having assumed the proportions of a racket. His report follows an exhaustive inquiry into the work of these agencies, during which he questioned many shopkeepers and agency heads. The fee for this service, he said, averaged $1 a month from each shopkeeper.

In practically no instance has the person paying for the "protection" solicited it, Mr. Herlands said. Instead, the majority were solicited by salesmen for the agencies who employed veiled threats as a sales talk.

Out of 503 shopkeepers interviewed, 391, or 78 per cent, said they made their monthly payments to the store protection agency because they feared injury to themselves or to their property at the hands of their "protectors" if they failed to do so, the report says. Only 75, or 15 per cent, considered the "protection" worth what they were paying for it and voiced satisfaction. Thirty-seven, or 7 per cent, were noncommittal.

75 Have Police Records

The other side of the picture showed that out of 353 agency owners, managers, or employees examined by Mr. Herlands or his agents, 75 had police records and had been arrested a total of 112 times.

"Of these 75," the report continues, "45 had been convicted a total of 54 times. In other words, 21 per cent of the 353 have been arrested on criminal charges at least once, while 13 per cent of such persons have actually been convicted of crimes. Convictions were for offenses ranging from disorderly conduct to unlawful entry and carrying of concealed weapons, burglary, grand larceny, and rape."

Mr. Herlands described the actual service rendered by these agencies as of little value.

Larger Agencies Defended

That this description does not apply to all protective agencies, however, was stressed in the Herlands report, his fire being centered on the smaller concerns in this field, many of which are operated by one or two men. The large agencies like the Holmes patrol had good reputations, he added.

There are today 123 of these small agencies, employing 452 persons and listing 56,888 customers, according to the report. They center chiefly in the Lower East Side of Manhattan and the Williamsburg, Flatbush, and Borough Park sections of Brooklyn.

Copies of the Herlands report have been sent to Mayor La Guardia, to Newbold Morris, President of the City Council; John Cashmore, Majority Leader, and B. Charney Vladeck, Minority Leader, with a request that they consider legislation to deal with the problem without which, he said, nothing could be done.

Hines Witness Withdrawn

(Continued from Page 1)

had been insufficient foundation laid for the testimony.

Court opened with Dudley Brothwell, riding master of Fairfield, Conn., recalled to the stand by the defense. Mr. Brothwell, who last week was the first of a series of surprise witnesses who had testified to seeing Mr. Hines with Schultz in or near Bridgeport, admitted today that his wife had sold liquor during prohibition.

After eliciting from the witness the admission that his wife had received a suspended sentence on a liquor charge, Mr. Stryker dismissed the witness in the hope, no doubt, he had to some degree discredited the riding master in the eyes of the jury.

More Hints Offered

Upon opening of court today, Mr. Hines had been identified four times within the last 24 hours as the man seen with Schultz in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1935.

Four witnesses, three hotel employees and a physical instructor, told the Supreme Court and the blue ribbon jury yesterday that Mr. Hines, one of the most powerful political leaders in New York, came to Bridgeport and consorted with the Schultz mob at meals and in Schultz's three-room suite at the Stratfield Hotel in Bridgeport.

Two witnesses, John Pucher, headwaiter, and Eddie Corbett, physical instructor, swore they saw Mr. Hines at the Stratfield with Schultz. The other two—Charles W. Hughes, salesman and former assistant hotel manager, and Charles Wall, bellboy, said they saw the Tammany politician in the Hotel Barnum.

Defense Tactics

Schultz is known to have frequented both hotels in the late summer of 1935 just after his second income tax case had ended. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia had said that New York City wanted no part of Schultz, with the result that the policy czar was exiled from the City.

Stryker cross-examined each witness in a desperate effort to impeach his memory. Several times he asked the witnesses if they knew Larry Carney, a Schultz henchman, who was more elderly than the other gangsters. It is very likely that Mr. Stryker plans to contend that these witnesses saw Carney and mistook him for Mr. Hines.

Mr. Wall, who said he had seen Carney, described him as about five feet, seven inches tall, partly gray and thin. It would be difficult to fit this description to Mr. Hines, who is completely gray, is six feet tall and weighs nearly 200 pounds.

Yesterday was a day of corroborative testimony. None of the four witnesses had a criminal record or was linked with the Schultz mob in any way. Their appearance would appear to be a blow to the defense, which had declared that the prosecution's case was merely a fabric of perjured testimony from gangsters, who, to save themselves, had provided Mr. Dewey with a sacrifice.

Testimony Corroboration

One part of the corroboration yesterday dove-tailed closely the story told by George Weinberg, Schultz lieutenant, who was on the stand most of last week.

Weinberg had testified that in the late part of 1933, he and Schultz were looking for a safe place to locate the policy bank and had asked Mr. Hines to arrange a conference for him with Leslie V. Bateman, Mayor of Mount Vernon, just over the line from New York City.

The racket lieutenant had testified that Mr. Hines had turned him over to his right-hand man, John Plunkett, then Superintendent of the Bureau of Public Buildings, who had introduced him to a man named John J. Kearns, fuel dealer. Weinberg had testified that Mr. Kearns then took him to the Mount Vernon Mayor. Yesterday both Mr. Kearns and Mr. Bateman took the stand and corroborated in every essential detail this testimony of Weinberg, except for mentioning Mr. Hines. The closest they got to the defendant had been to swear that Mr. Plunkett was the man who arranged the meeting.

Mr. Hughes said that he had identified Mr. Hines's picture from a batch of 15 others, along with those of Schultz, Rosencrantz, Weinberg, and Davis, all of whom he had seen at his hotel.

For several months after that, Mr. Hughes declared, he was not absolutely sure until two detectives on Mr. Dewey's staff took him to the Supreme Court Building and left him alone.

"I have seen him," Mr. Hughes declared he reported a few moments later to the detectives. He said he had seen Mr. Hines in the rotunda of the courthouse while the court was recessed and that he no longer had any doubt as to Mr. Hines being the man he had seen in the Bridgeport Hotel and at the table with Schultz.

"But you have seen lots of thick-set, gray-haired men before and after you say you saw Hines?" Mr. Stryker asked him.

"Yes," the witness responded.

"But you've seen one thick-set, gray-haired man with Schultz and that was Mr. Hines, was it not? Mr. Dewey demanded in the most effective and laconic set of questions he has addressed to any witness since the trial began.

"That is right," Mr. Hughes replied.

In cross-examination, Mr. Stryker had elicited from the witness an account of four meetings with members of the District Attorney's staff from early August of this year up to Friday of last week, when the witness identified Mr. Hines in the courthouse. Three of the meetings lasted eight hours each and the other six hours, the witness testified.

The defense attorney was suggesting to the jury that it took 30 hours to discuss with Mr. Hughes the four seconds in which he said he had looked at Mr. Hines on the two occasions he allegedly came to the Barnum Hotel.

The implication seemed to be that Mr. Hughes had been coached all these 30 hours in an effort to make him more sure than he had been at the start.

Mr. Dewey in his re-direct examination disclosed that on two occasions Mr. Hughes had come to his office he had been kept waiting most of the time and that, upon one of these days, no one had talked with him.

The last two times Mr. Hughes had visited Mr. Dewey's staff had been on Thursday and Friday of last week. Mr. Stryker had made much of this "two-day" meeting and Mr. Dewey made much of Mr. Stryker's implications.

The two-day meeting, it developed, found Mr. Hughes with six other witnesses who were held all day Thursday in Mr. Dewey's office and at the end of the day told no one would be able to see them.

Cobb Hits 325 In a Trial Run

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Aug. 30 (AP)—John Cobb, wealthy fur broker from London, who dashes across land at daring speeds because he likes it, sped his racing car over this white course twice today, but postponed an assault on the world land speed record.

Cobb piloted his new creation, "Railton," over the 13-mile straight-away twice, then declared further tests were necessary before he officially seeks the record established here last Saturday by another Englishman, Capt. George E. T. Eyston.

Unofficially timed at approximately 300 miles per hour on the outward run and at approximately 325 miles per hour on the backward trip. Cobb was far below Eyston's mark of 345.49 miles per hour.

Hydroelectric Project On S. C. Canal Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Mayor Burnet R. Maybank, Chairman of the South Carolina Public Service Authority, and other members of the Authority's Board of Directors, gathered at the site of the old Santee Canal, a mile and a half southeast of McBeth, to witness the initial borings for the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation project, the construction of which the Government recently granted a $37,500,000 loan through PWA and WPA agencies.

"There is nothing spectacular about the boring," said State Senator R. M. Jeffries of Walterboro, "but it is interesting because it is the beginning of great things for South Carolina and the South." Senator Jeffries is counsel for the authority.

Benefits to Georgians Under Social Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A summing up of some of the benefits to Georgians during the last three years the Social Security Act has been in operation in the State was made recently, after the Social Security Act passed its third birthday Aug. 14, by Dr. B. F. Ashe, Regional Director of the Social Security Board in Birmingham.

Social security account numbers in Georgia have been asked for by 688,631 persons working in Georgia in line with the Federal old-age insurance program; 386,000 Georgia workers have been credited with unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law; and Federal-State public assistance is being made to approximately 41,850 needy persons.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with Bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, 50 for $1. Personals, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. Terry Studios, 601 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards, 50 for $1, with name; take orders galore; FREE album 18 designs; famous Sunshine 21 Christmas folders; costs 60c, sells $1; engraved personal business line, good profits; request samples. Sunshine Art, 154 Nassau St., New York City, Dept. CM.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrapping, Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-47, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 495 West 150th St., New York City.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Real Estate—Rentals—Sales—Exchanges
Moving—Packing—Storage
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IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Rose-Proof Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $21 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. J-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

PRIVATE residence, six-room furnished apartment; best section Avondale; permanent tenants desired. P. O. Box 453, Atlantic Beach, Fla.

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N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 908 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2290

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

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AUGUST SALE! Spectacular bargains in Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings from private estates and samples from better manufacturers; Simmons Bedding; free storage for future delivery Lloyds Salesrooms, 239 E. 60th Street, N. Y. C.

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ANTIQUE and modern furniture repaired; light carpenter work. E. R. STAFFORD, Silver Springs, Md. Shepherd 4439.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
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BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. Circle 7702.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 26 Webster St.—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, fireplace, near bath; excellent location, business people. Asp. 8146.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 E. 18th St. Garden section—Detached house, private home; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; express station, Bu. 2-8519.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractively furnished room with private family, 6603 East Ave., Chevy Chase. Md. Wisconsin 4467.

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N. Y. C., Teachers' College vicinity, for student; large closet and kitchen privileges desired; C. HAIGHT, Shadyside Lodge, Y. W. C. A., Saddle River, N. J.

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BOSTON—Janitor, houseman, utility man; well experienced; good references; go anywhere. Bert Lord, 94 Belvedere St. KEN. 6642.

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SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TEACHER, social studies, English, desires secondary school position; man, single, 25, B.S. (M.A. in Oct.); glee club, literary experience; 160 hrs. student teaching; broad educational background; certified Conn., N. Y., N. J., Vt.; go anywhere; best references. Write L-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

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SOUTHPORT — Board, residence, bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. Miss Quirk, 80 Lord Street.

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MAY HOLMES
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Above Holmes' Bazaar
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GLASGOW—Chartered Accountants, Glasgow, require youth with a view to apprenticeship; higher leaving certificate or equivalent preferred. Apply Box W-1148, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

ENGINEER—First class B. O. T. seeks position ashore; Diesel experience; wide knowledge; good references. Box W-1146, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

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MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
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Tariff from Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

ENGLAND (Continued)

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Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
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SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A.A., R.A.C.; Lift; Orchestra; Dancing; Tennis; Golf; Bathing; Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SUSSEX, Horeham Manor, Horam makes a good centre from which to see Sussex. It is a small Private Hotel, having excellent "Home" cooking and quiet, restful surroundings. Extensive and beautiful grounds. Suites of rooms, available for permanent residence. Telephone Horeham Road 76

Torquay, Robin Hill Hotel
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SCOTLAND

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GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place. Sauchiehall St. 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332 Telegrams Fitzotel.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306

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FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
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Gentlemen's Outfitters and Hatters

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Telephone 7238

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

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Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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Also at Morecambe
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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

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Post Office, Rose Grove

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High Class Grocer *Post Office*
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ENGLAND

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Prices from 4½ gns.
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"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist; Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
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Established 45 Years
QUALITY SERVICE STYLE
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26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
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NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
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Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

THE STORE
with
OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Colors On The Door

A Story for Children

Polly had a desk that was all her own. It was made of pine wood and it had a fine smooth top. Polly kept her pen and crayons, her inkwell and her paper on the desk. She kept something else there too—a glass vase that had a tall stem with three sharp edges. Almost always there were flowers in the glass vase, for Polly liked flowers on her desk, but one day the glass vase was empty.

Polly was busy. All morning she had been helping mother and then she wrote a letter to Aunt Sue about the colors on the playroom door.

"I don't know where they come from," she wrote, "the pretty colors on my playroom door. They are purple and yellow and green. Every afternoon they come just above the latch and dance on the door. Perhaps they're shadows of fairies. What do you think?"

Polly wrote on, her pen moving fast. She wrote about her desk and the glass vase that had a tall stem with sharp edges. When she had finished she sat still watching the colors on the white door.

"I wish I knew where you come from," she whispered. "You are so beautiful. Perhaps the sun could tell me because you come only on sunny days."

But the sunlight that lay on the desk made no sound. Without, a breeze rustled the leaves of the apple tree. Poof! In at the window it came. Wheee! It blew the window curtain straight out against the glass vase and over it tumbled—crash—down to the floor.

"Oh," Polly cried. She jumped up and ran to it. There it lay with a long crack in its side. "You are no good now, little vase," Polly said. "I must put you in the attic with all the other things we never use."

So the little vase was carried to the attic. All night it stayed there and many nights, between a clock that never ticked and a china pig that had three legs.

Polly forgot about it. Polly thought only of the pretty colors that never came now on the playroom floor. For many days they had not come to dance in yellow, green and purple.

"Where can they be," Polly wondered, "for the sunbeams still lie across my desk?"

Then came Aunt Sue's answer to Polly's letter.

"Dear Polly," Aunt Sue wrote, "the pretty colors on your playroom door are made of sunlight. When the sun shines through the little glass vase with its sharp edged stem, the sunlight becomes broken up into pretty colors. Some children call the light patterns 'light birds.' They are lovely. I am glad you have one on your door."

"Think of that," Polly cried. "And I thought," she whispered to herself, "that the little vase was no good now, when all the time it was the little vase that put color in the sunbeams!"

Straight up to the attic ran Mistress Polly, and down she came in forty winks with the little glass vase in her hand. Hardly had she set it on the desk when the pretty colors began to dance again on the white door just above the latch.

Polly clapped her hands, Polly laughed aloud to see them. Polly said,

"Little vase, though you can't
Hold flowers any more—
You can reflect the sunlight
In colors on the door."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Deer Stalking

You need a fairly thick woods with some undergrowth for playing Deer Stalking. The player chosen as the deer goes off into the wood and the stalkers try to get within 10 yards of him without being seen. When one such stalker is spotted by the deer, the latter calls out his name and points in his direction, whereupon the stalker must retire for 100 yards and try again.

The first one to get within 10 yards of the deer becomes in turn the deer. —E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

What They Say

The Survival of Democracy

"Our democratic form of society can thrive only if its citizens exercise the will and the informed intelligence to make it work for the common welfare."—Harold S. Sloan.

Just a Pleasure Trip

"I had the Treasurer of the United States, W. A. Julian, with me, but we did not collect anything."—Daniel C. Roper, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, on his return from England.

A Pun That Is Apt

"Repeal was to end the violation of law, you recall. The liquor traffic now stands at the bar of judgment."—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith.

The Lighthouse Awaits Its Turn

Monitor Camera Club from R. E. Heningham, New York City

View From George Washington Bridge Across the Hudson River, New York City

Vocations

Windshield Cleaner

A young man takes his stand at one of the busy intersections of a much-traveled boulevard in Los Angeles where cars are stopped at regular intervals by the traffic lights. In his pockets he carries some clean dry rags—he has more in a small bag that he leaves at the curb. In one hand he keeps a moist sponge.

When the traffic line is stopped this chap cheerfully approaches the first car that he sees with a soiled windshield. Sponge and rags ready, he proceeds at once to give the windshield a quick cleaning before the lights change again. He has no charge and asks no fee, but few drivers go on without leaving some change with him in appreciation. He has the opportunity to solicit complete wash and polish jobs; and on those he cannot care for himself, he receives a commission from an established wash rack.—Kenneth E. P., Oakland, Calif.

Quotation for Today

WRITE injuries in dust, benefits in marble.—FRANKLIN.

High Purpose

When Horace Maynard entered Amherst College, he placed over the door of his room a large square of white cardboard with the single letter "V" inscribed boldly upon it.

He was jibed and twitted by his fellow students, but declined to reveal the meaning of the "V." Four years later, when he was complimented on the way he had acquitted himself as valedictorian of his class, young Maynard called the attention of his fellow students to the "V" over the door.

"Is it possible that you had the valedictory in mind when you put that "V" over your door?" asked one.

"Assuredly I had," was the emphatic answer.

Opportunity

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Treasury Department is an optimist. It estimates that the average citizen next year will wear out $35 worth of currency.

Los Angeles Times: Not all the old capacity for self-help has disappeared from the people. A great bakery chain reports 12 per cent of its sales are on unsliced bread.

Wall St. Journal: Incidentally, before dismissing the topic, we have come to the conclusion that golf is definitely a pursuit and not an avocation.

Punch (C.): "Rolling the lawn is good for the figure," maintains a woman-writer. Another belief is that it is good for the lawn.

Humorist: A writer suggests that people should be taxed according to their weight. This would give some of us a chance of living on the fat of the land.

Mobile (Ala.) Register: A man in Czechoslovakia has begun the construction of a balloon with which to ascend to an altitude of 20 miles. We don't blame him.

Detroit News: It wasn't so bad when the Ringlings broke even, but toward the end they were keeping books with pink lemonade.

St. Louis Star Times: The cost of living will continue to rise steadily as long as today's luxuries become tomorrow's necessities.

In Lighter Vein

You Know Her

An elderly lady and her kindly husband were making a short railway journey. Upon entering the train she made much ado about the selection of a seat. Having finally decided that, she began to fuss with her valise, placing it first on one side, then on that, and finally in the rack overhead.

"Why do you bother so much, Mary?" ventured her kind-faced companion.

"Don't you see I'm trying to make myself comfortable for the trip?" she replied.

"Yes, dear," replied her husband. "But we are going only a little way, and I'm afraid the trip will be over before you get ready to enjoy it."

Come Into the Kitchen!

The pan is tan,
The griddle green,
Brighter than blossoms
In a garden seen.

The stove is mauve,
And blue is the sink—
And the pot is calling
The kettle pink!

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"I must pay my tailor's bill first."
"Why so?"
"Well, it's the most pressing one."

Strength

On a certain Sunday morning the pastor of a Negro congregation noticed that an old face had reappeared among his flock, and after the sermon made it a point to welcome the supposedly repentant backslider.

"This is the first time I have seen you at church for a long time," he said. "I'm sh'ly glad to see you here."

"Ah done had to come," explained Rastus. "Ah needs strengthenin'. I'se got a job whitewashin' a chicken coop an' buildin' a fence aroun' a watermelon patch."—Bee-Hive.

Hm-m!

It was during the impaneling of a jury that the following colloquy occurred:

"You are a property holder?"
"Yes, your Honor."
"Married or single?"
"I have been married five years, your Honor."
"Have you formed or expressed an opinion?"
"Not in five years, your Honor."
—Federal Employees Insurance Magazine.

Snobbery

To the epigram,
A wisecrack
Is scum.

—L. C.

English?

American visitor (in Paris): "Parly voo Angley, mademoiselle?"
French Girl: "Yes; a vairy leetle."
American Visitor: "Good work! Say, could you put me wise where I could line up against some good eats in this burg?"—Liverpool Evening Express.

Daily Anecdote

His Pleasure Giving It

Probably one of the drollest and best-liked humorists that America has produced was Charles F. Brown, known to the public as Artemus Ward. A native of Waterford, Maine, he began his career as a compositor for a Boston newspaper. Later he became a reporter on the Cleveland Plain Dealer; and he conducted a column there that won him wide recognition.

His humor was dry and Yankee-like, so the Lyceum sought him. Ward, in no time, became almost a fad, drawing immense audiences for a long term of years, both in his own country and in England.

Once when asked by a reporter to name his chief pleasure, he replied: "Pleasure? Oh, I guess I'm too busy trying to give pleasure to others to think much about the critter. But I guess that's my chief pleasure."

Silhouette

Monitor Camera Club
From G. Chemiusliev, Bistrita, Rumania

Self-Mastery

To master oneself is the greatest mastery.—Seneca.

The Lighter Side of Inventing

That noisy milkman can be defeated by the paper bottle of CHARLES L. BAKER LANCASTER, PA. - U.S. PATENT 2,125,417
A roast or chicken can be tackled with impunity with the platter clamp idea of ANTON R. THOONY. LA CROSSE, WIS U.S. PATENT 2,124,477
Sweeping under the bed is an impossibility with the lift bedstead which is pulled up to the ceiling during the day— it's the idea of GEO. ARCHER, U.S. PAT. 2,115,355
A new type of alarm clock is equipped with only one key wind—so you won't forget.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Tulsa, Okla.

A young business woman, the sole support of her little family, was confronted with loss of her employment. The first day of her search for work she heard of a position which, from her knowledge of its requirements and her own abilities, she was certain she could get, and could fill fairly well.

But she also knew of another girl who could fill it, not only well, but to perfection. This second girl was also dependent on her own earnings, and over a period of years she had been able to procure only part-time employment. The girl who had heard of the position had more general resourcefulness, and had experienced far less difficulty in finding suitable work.

The two girls were not friends in the usual sense. In fact, it was a matter of amazement to some of their acquaintances who knew all the circumstances that they were even civil to each other. Nevertheless, even though the second girl had no dependents, and the girl who knew about the job had no other financial resources except her own earnings, the first girl did not apply for the job herself, but called up the girl who would fill it so perfectly, and told her about it.

The young mother was very happy that she could help someone in this way, and set herself to answer the question, "What work would be as perfectly suited to me as this work is to her?" By comparing her abilities with those of the other girl, and describing to herself the sort of work for which she was perfectly suited, she was able to see not only what kind of work to look for, but under her very nose, the job itself that was perfectly suited to her. And it was one in which she found greater financial remuneration than was offered by the work she had "passed up," as well as far greater happiness and opportunity for service.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

To find the weight of a cake of ice:

WEIGHTIA GBC ICDFGB, JKCLMGB, LDM GBHNODCPP GQ RHDM GBC NEJHN HDNBCP, LDM MHSHMC GBC TKQMENG JA GBHKGA GQ QJGLHD GBC XCHFBG HD TQEDMP.

A Charade

W. P. K. shares this one:
An article of raiment, FIRST:
NEXT, article of different sort,
From coast to coast my LAST is found
Which may or may not be a port.

My WHOLE'S "position or relation,"
As teacher, lawyer, guide, or guard;
Or something cubic (not cubistic)
Measured by the foot or yard.

Letter Changing

Here's another from a Quincy, Mass., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing ROMP to LARK in 6 moves.

Find Two Numbers

Find two consecutive numbers, the sum of whose squares is 61.

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings us words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	adjoining	firm	
2	absolute	disadvantageous	
3	estimable	distant	1
4	advisable	unrelated	
5	transient	plastic	
6	fearful	arrogant	
7	inflexible	enduring	
8	shaky	contemptible	
9	sociable	bold	
10	allied	fictitious	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Across Bering Strait

A white man—a sea captain of Nome, Alaska—crossed Bering Strait on the ice by dog sled, showing that America's early natives could have come from Siberia that way in prehistoric times, even without boats.

Each a Curiosity

Because of its infrequent use, the silver dollar is a curiosity in the East. On the other hand, it is the $2 bill which is seldom seen in the West.

But Not For Sale

The architect's office in Washington values the United States Capitol at $58,000,000, and the land area at $20,000,000.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Multiply the length, breadth, and thickness to find the cubic inches, and divide the product by thirty to obtain the weight in pounds.

A Charade: Cap-a-city; capacity.

Letter Changing: Romp, ramp, lamp, lame, lana, lank, lark.

Find Two Numbers: 5 and 6.

Fun With Antonyms: Adjoining—distant; absolute—fictitious; estimable—contemptible; advisable — disadvantageous; transient — enduring; fearful — bold; inflexible—plastic; shaky—firm; sociable—arrogant; allied—unrelated.

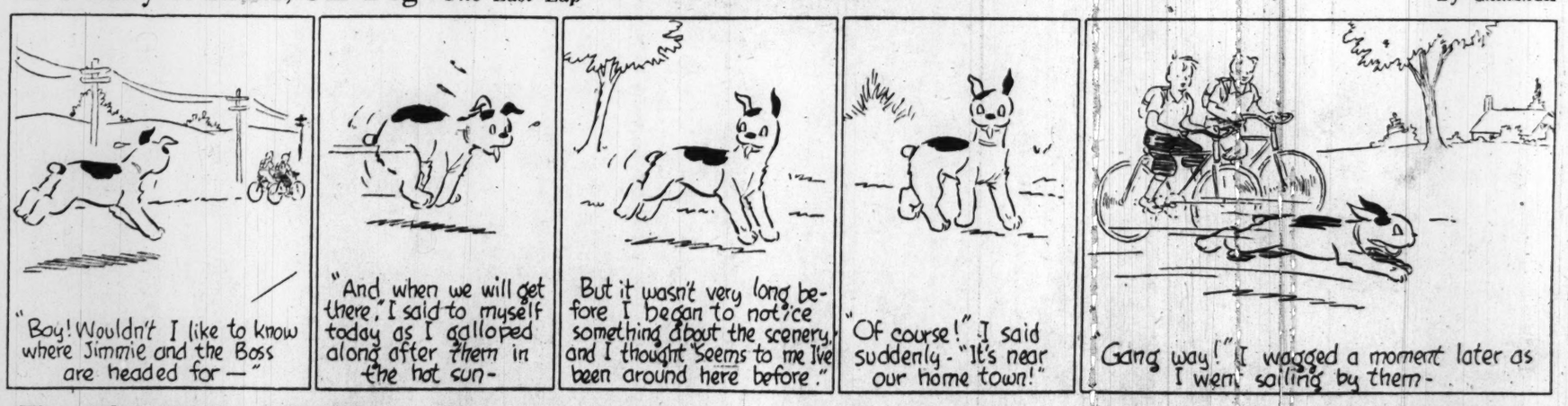
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nothing Like a Nice Quiet Hike Under a Tree*

By LE PELLEY

GOING ON A HIKE IS LOTS OF FUN!
GOOD EXERCISE, TOO
WE OUGHT TO COVER ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES...
SAY— IT'S ABOUT FIVE MILES AROUND THAT HILL, AND AS LONG AS YOU FELLOWS ARE COMING BACK THIS WAY, I'LL JUST SIT HERE UNDER THE TREE AND WAIT FOR YOU
IT IS RIDICULOUS FOR BENJAMIN TO REST HERE ALL ALONE... I THINK I MIGHT AS WELL REMAIN HERE WITH HIM UNTIL YOU COME BACK —
?
OH HUM... WHY DON'T WE ALL WAIT HERE TILL WE COME BACK —

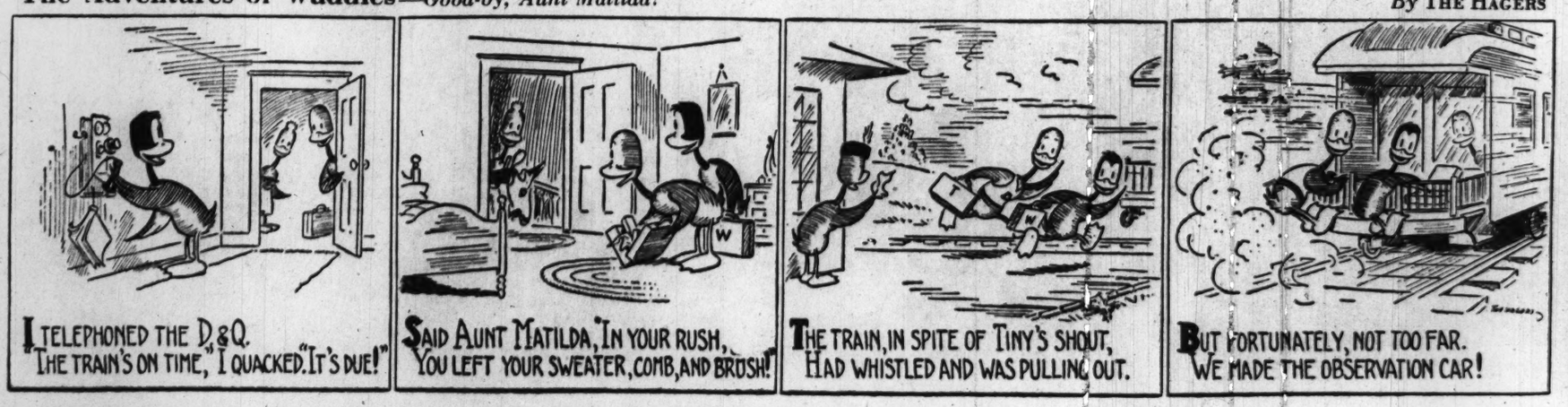
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Last Lap*

By CARMACK


"Boy! Wouldn't I like to know where Jimmie and the Boss are headed for—"
"And when we will get there," I said to myself today as I galloped along after them in the hot sun-
But it wasn't very long before I began to notice something about the scenery, and I thought 'Seems to me I've been around here before.'
"Of course!" I said suddenly - "It's near our home town!"
Gang way!" I wagged a moment later as I went sailing by them-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Good-by, Aunt Matilda!*

By THE HAGERS


I TELEPHONED THE D&Q. "THE TRAIN'S ON TIME," I QUACKED. "IT'S DUE!"
SAID AUNT MATILDA, "IN YOUR RUSH, YOU LEFT YOUR SWEATER, COMB, AND BRUSH!"
THE TRAIN, IN SPITE OF TINY'S SHOUT, HAD WHISTLED AND WAS PULLING OUT.
BUT FORTUNATELY, NOT TOO FAR. WE MADE THE OBSERVATION CAR!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Friendship Is Possible

A CYNIC has defined peace as the absence of war. A more genuine realism would turn the saying around. For even those who give no allegiance to the Prince of Peace must be persuaded that the harmony which rules the planets and which appeals so powerfully to the hearts of men is a more natural and foundational condition than brutish, chaotic strife. At a moment such as this in Europe there is need to affirm that truth.

Especially welcome therefore is that part of Sir John Simon's speech at Lanark in which he insisted that the democratic peoples which differ with other states as to forms of government need not for that reason "conduct our foreign policy as though friendship was impossible with these states." Even in an absence of war which sees diplomacy taking the final risk of armed maneuvers friendship is still possible. In every country, despite the scowling mien of tanks and battleships, there is still an abiding and powerful desire for peace and justice. That sentiment, which has behind it the force of divine peace and justice, should be upheld and given expression by every individual who senses the madness of war.

No Gain in Labor Split

WARFARE within Labor's own ranks has rarely brought industrial peace. The axiom of divide and rule has proved an illusion for employers who expected to gain from internecine strife in the labor movement. And certainly for the general public there is slight cause for rejoicing over the news that there has been a widening of the rift within the ranks of the United Automobile Workers and between Homer Martin, its president, and John L. Lewis, chief of the CIO.

It is by no means clear that the present issue in this young, boisterous union is one between moderation on one hand and Communism on the other. While Mr. Martin has explained his ouster of five international officers on the grounds that they were "Reds," he is himself closely advised by Jay Lovestone and William Munger, thoroughgoing Leninists. Moreover, the final charges against the ousted officers did not include Communism.

While Mr. Martin can point to 40,000 members who, in support of his position, have just asked for severance from the Committee for Industrial Organization, there were 175,000 members, who within the month, supported Walter Reuther in his plea that Mr. Lewis intervene. The signs point increasingly to a struggle for power among the leaders.

American trade unions must not be made a Trojan horse for Communism; their leaders should be alert to forestall Communist intrigue, which admittedly aims at the dominance of the labor movement and the fomenting of disorder, whenever violence suits its purpose. But experience indicates that when trade unions become sufficiently organized and powerful to elevate the standard of living of their members, radicalism usually wanes.

Technology and Ideology

REPORTS of decreases in the German technical student body are not surprising. There has been, for example, a steady drop in the number of natural science and engineering students from 116,000 in 1932 to approximately 67,000 last year. No doubt the number of young men old enough to enter universities has fallen somewhat, a limit has been set to the number of students admitted to university education, and "non-Aryans" are practically excluded. With the proportion of women students nominally fixed and National Socialist emphasis placed on increased farm production, it was inevitable that engineering should suffer.

But as Dr. E. Y. Hartshorne, Jr., of Harvard University, observes in a recent article in Nature, the British journal of science, "Rearmament has naturally increased opportunities for the employment of highly trained engineers, chemists, etc. Nevertheless, the flight from university education in these subjects is unmistakable." There are indications that Germany's large engineering and chemical works have increased their activities in the training of men who climb from the ranks. In this way they supplant university training to some degree. But it is doubtful whether such training is an adequate substitute.

Another change is also noticeable. Institutions all over the world which formerly prized their German scientific periodicals have either discontinued such exchanges, or have relegated the issues since early 1934 to corners where miscellaneous unbound articles of minor value are tossed. All of which brings up the question how long a social edifice built around national self-sufficiency and military power can withstand a gradual lowering of technical standards.

Two Parties for the South?

WILL history accredit the Roosevelt "purge," now extended to South Carolina, as the beginning of the end of the one-party system in the South? Many who decry the President's intervention would feel less disturbed if they thought the result would be a genuine liberal-conservative division in the South. What are the prospects of a more accurate and responsible political division along national lines?

The yardstick Mr. Roosevelt offered South Carolina voters seems hardly adequate to produce this political revolution. He asked them to choose on the basis of support or nonsupport of the "Administration's program; legislation to improve the lot of the average American and give him security; to give fair play to the farmer, laborer, the storekeeper, and the great rank and file of our citizens." An improved lot, security, fair play—no one would vote against that.

This is hardly a test which would separate Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Smith of South Carolina. But it is only fair to recognize that there are sharp differences between them—such as those over wages and hours, utilities legislation, and tax laws. These differences go beyond Mr. Smith's opposition to many Administration measures and must be defined in terms of basic attitude. There might be no more difference between them in terms of the party platform than there was between the Democratic and Republican planks on labor in 1936. Yet the workers of America thought they perceived a real difference of attitude behind the words, and the labor vote went largely to one party. Those opposing Mr. Smith reason in a similar way.

However, the fact that the line is thus drawn mainly on a basis of feeling gives the voter an impression that there is no clear-cut, vital divergence on national policy. And when the President either accepts or actively supports other Democrats of a decidedly conservative bent, the basis for remaking the party is further clouded.

At present it looks as if Mr. Roosevelt would have as much difficulty reading conservative Democrats out of his party as the Republicans who seek a coalition will have reading them into the Republican Party. Certainly 1938 shows no more sign than 1928 of soon giving the South a two-party system founded on basic political cleavages.

It's Giving That Gets

RECEIVING a relief check calls for gratitude expressed in action, in the opinion of Mudianna Esto, a grizzled Italian laborer of Aliquippa, Pa. Esto has organized a one-man WPA project which consists of keeping the street clean that runs in front of his house, this in appreciation of his $3.60 a week. His comment is worthy of repetition. Sweeping the street, he says, makes him "feel good inside," and he adds, "My bread, it tastes sweet, because I work."

Many others are looking for something to do. From St. Louis two boys swam seventy-two miles down the Mississippi River in hope their exploit would attract the attention of an employer. A young man in Baltimore paraded with a placard, "I am for sale." With all respect for such efforts to find jobs, it may be that youth can learn something from the attitude of the street sweeper of Aliquippa.

Finding employment is seldom so much a matter of attracting attention as of doing something that is useful to someone. One may find work without finding paid employment, but rewards are pretty sure to follow work generously done.

"One, If by Land"

OLD Boston heard a clattering along its cobblestone pavements the other evening. The clatter, 'tis said, not from Old Harbor Street's dancing ghosts, but from the staccato hoofbeats of its famous silversmith.

"One, if by land," was the historic alarm, and last week as the Custom House tower flashed red, Paul Revere must have started his second great ride. This time, however, 'twas not red coats that made him spur his horse on, but what was surely a heretical bill before the House: a bill summarily proposing that the Statehouse, whose cornerstone he laid in 1795, be sold to the City of Boston for a City Hall, and that a new "modern" Statehouse be erected.

As recently as April, 1938, appeals were made and appropriations were authorized to provide more spacious quarters for the expanding needs of Massachusetts' Representatives and Senators. But seldom have appeals been couched on the hypothesis that Bulfinch's building, which Ralph Adams Cram termed "an architectural ruby," was "antediluvian"—or that some far-off town, he suggested Springfield, be made the governmental hub of Massachusetts. Being perfectly practical, as Representative Elgabroadt no doubt intended to be when he filed his bill, how could the Bay State's Sacred Cod survive, so far from the bay as Springfield?

Hungry Guest

Book News of the Day

IN JAPAN: THE HUNGRY GUEST, by G. C. Allen (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1s. 6d.), which is remarkable for its blend of scrupulous impartiality with deep sympathy for and understanding of the Japanese people, two distinct Japans are presented. The difference between them resembles that between the hospitable Englishman in his home at Bayswater or Bloomsbury and the Englishman who in India acquires a reputation for imperialistic austerity.

The smiling, imperturbable Japanese, known throughout the world for his self-effacement, is presented to us in his home, his fields, factories and work shops. He dissipates his natural sense of taste in buying Western clothes of the cheapest cut. He decks his house according to the worst canons of Victorianism. He will attend a family gathering at an ancestral shrine and then attend a Rotary meeting or a foursome of golf, and in a thousand ways marks a transition in tastes, manners and ideals that is shedding the old and the picturesque in favor of, on the whole, greater freedom in thought and tolerance of outlook.

* * *

The Japanese at home is diffident and easy-going, fond of gossip, in the press and otherwise, desiring little privacy, leaving an autocratic police to control more of his life than a Westerner would tolerate. If he is wealthy, he will live plainly, joining the humblest of his help in the refectory. He may profess distaste for foreigners, but on acquaintance shows little of it.

Then there is that other Japan, which, once forced to open its doors to the grasping imperialisms of the West, learned to follow their footsteps so closely that, when their old ambitions dwindled and a system of international justice in the League of Nations seemed possible, it took its revenge and shattered this noblest of their achievements.

* * *

The Manchurian adventure, which brought low the prestige of the league, and Japan's subsequent progress toward domination of the Far East, are ascribed by Mr. Allen not to any one party or clique, but to a general condition, which, once established, could scarcely be escaped from. The defeat of Russia by Japan in 1904 and of Germany by the Allied Powers in 1918 disabled two of the imperialisms most insistent on pressing their claims in the Far East. Japan's determination to take advantage of this weakening of her rivals began a policy, which, according to the author, gained further impetus when the Kuomintang set out to unite China, and Russia began its revival under the Soviets.

Mr. Allen's purpose is not to excuse Japan, but rather to give its imperialist ambitions their place in the general scheme of history, and his detachment enables him to do so with conspicuous fairness.

H. J. S.

One or the Other

The Road to Cashel

IT WAS, Mr. Mulcahy admitted privately, a bit warm. In truth, you might call it hot and not stretch the matter. There was no wind, and never a quiver of an apple leaf disturbed the small, bright pennies of sunlight on the lawn. Under the lilac bush the dog Archibald buried his nose in dust, and deep in the grass the wild black duck dreamed of the pond and winked a shoe-button eye. In the basket chair tall Nora, Mr. Mulcahy's daughter-in-law, crocheted busily, and Dennis, half drowsing on the green bench, wondered how it was, now, that women kept so cool on days like this? Even the children felt the heat. Small freckled Tim and smaller nut-brown Nora bickered.

"But can't we go now, Moms?"

"Wait a while. The lane's too hot."

"Aw, Moms! Can't we, Gramps?"

Dennis observed that they'd heard their mother. And small Tim and smaller Nora didn't like it. Everybody else and their brothers and sisters were at the pond. They were the most abused children in this world. Archibald, from the dust, wagged an applauding tail, and even the wild black duck grumbled a bit to himself. But why couldn't Gramps go down with them now? Dennis felt himself weakening, but then, because discipline must be maintained, he clinched the matter. Toe to heel, he scuffed off his low shoes, wriggled his white woolen toes in the grass. Shoeless he couldn't go. And then he felt tall Nora's disapproving eye.

* * *

"An old custom of the family," said Dennis defensively. "Every day we Mulcahys take off our shoes."

"I see that."

There was a hint of frost in her voice, and Mr. Mulcahy chuckled. "Some do, and some don't. Now the Caseys, I mind me—"

Tall Nora's lips drew in, and Mr. Mulcahy dropped that.

"It was me Uncle Tim," he said, "who started it. And it came about through the Great Rock of Cashel. Ye've heard of that?"

The children were quiet now.

"A fine, upstandin' man, me Uncle Tim," said Mr. Mulcahy. "And a great one for work, like all the Mulcahys. And though all his life long he'd had a powerful longin' to see the Rock of Cashel, to Cashel of the Kings he'd never gone. For if it wasn't the potatoes it was the cows, and if it wasn't the cows it was ditchin' a new bit of land. But one year in a fine stretch of September weather—much like this—off he started with stick and brogans, to sleep under hedges betwixt the green and blue quilts and see Cashel, the world's marvel. And after three days or so, with stick and brogans, back he came. And of Cashel of the Kings he could tell them naught. Sure it was but an ould rock humpin' up, and a round tower and a castle and a cathedral on it fit to tumble down, like you'd be seein' anywheres. And of the Golden Vale he could tell them nothing save that there was grass and cows and hedges in it. But he'd had fine weather? Ay, that might be, but it was little thought he gave to weather. For the road to Cashel was the world's worst. And it wasn't the uphill nor the downhill that he'd minded, but the stones in it. Never in the puff of him had he seen so stony a road! It had cruelized the feet of him so that he'd had small joy of the jaunt at all. A sorry road it was, to be sure, and a disgrace to Ireland forever.

* * *

"'There ye're wrong,' said my Uncle Marty. 'I been there, meself. A fine road it is to Cashel, and a smooth one, every rod.'

* * *

"'What talk have ye?' said my Uncle Tim, sitting down to unlace his brogans with a groan. 'A rocky road, and me just off it.'

"And with that he kicked off his brogans—and there in each one of them was a great rock of a stone that he'd carried all the long way to Cashel of the Kings and back. And he looked at thim, and at my Uncle Marty, laughin', and he said a wise thing. 'Twas one of the bits of Mulcahy wisdom that's still handed down in the family."

Tall Nora's eyes were twinkling, and the children were breathless.

"He said," quoted Mr. Mulcahy, "'To the man wid a stone in his shoe, all roads are rocky.' So every day we Mulcahys take off our shoes, to see is there rocks in them. Which is one reason why the Mulcahys are so fine a family. Now the Caseys—"

"Oh, go on with you!" laughed tall Nora. "You'll find no rocks in the pond lane."

The children whooped, and Dennis scuffed into his shoes again. "I do know will they remember it," he murmured, "but maybe they will."

DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

Searching for an Answer

By Frank L. Perrin

AFTER the quiet of the week end, in these glorious New England days which mark the official end of summer, thought returns again to what, after all, may not prove to be the actual realities. The newspapers, neglected for a day or two, repeat the story of the continuing search for security in the face of what is made to appear to be increasing danger of war. In whatever direction one looks, whether to the east or west, there come tramping toward him the messengers carrying sordid and discouraging accounts of wars and equally alarming rumors of greater and more destructive wars. The terror which they would incite and magnify is lessened somewhat by the accounts of councils and conferences and interchanges by means of which it is sought to at least postpone or avert the actual resort to armed force.

All these stories of wars and all these rumors of wars find conspicuous positions on the front pages of the newspapers which await the tardy reader. One who scans them cannot escape, even if he would, the alarmist tone and the suggested warning. The impression is that all the world stands at attention while its diplomats and chosen advisers confer, and while its armorers prepare new and more powerful engines of destruction.

* * *

On inside pages, if the reader pursues his quest, one discovers, in the Monday papers published in the larger cities, quite complete accounts and extended abridgments of sermons preached on Sunday in the various churches. Perhaps one pauses a moment to wonder why the messages they bring are not regarded as important enough to find a place on the front pages. Perhaps it is conceded that the themes discussed are as old as time itself and that good news to those who have so often heard it is not news at all.

It can be insisted, of course, if one seeks to justify entirely the view, apart from the rule dictated by custom or commercialism, that the actualities of warfare and the prospects of future wars present a practical and present problem, while, to the common view, the means by which peace can be assured are more or less experimental and, if not impractical, are at least unpractical.

And so, all too unanimously, we continue to regard war as inevitable because all down the ages men have, failing to accept a better way, regarded it as practical and as the only recourse by which wrongs could be avenged and right and justice established. We fail to realize that war has never actually established any right which might not have been more effectively asserted and realized without resort to war. At first blush the temptation will be to doubt the accuracy of this statement. To the proud victors it may seem that wrongs are righted and evils crushed and destroyed by overpowering force. It is not true. Evil is not thus destroyed. Two wrongs do not make a right.

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It may be that even in the inside pages of the Monday newspapers there will not be found just the solution or just the answer which is so earnestly sought. Against the gentle and persuasive philosophy of the preacher there is opposed and made emphatic the somewhat aggressive and suggestive argument of the war lord and the diplomat. But there is, it must be, an increasing conviction that the philosophic preacher is nearer right than the alarmed and sometimes distraught emissary who acts as messenger and interpreter to the high command of an unfriendly neighbor nation.

Not for a moment would anyone presume to doubt the sincerity either of those who speak with authority in the councils of state or by inspiration in the pulpits and on the rostrums. All, with one purpose, but not always in accord, seek the way to peace. How shall this way be found? And how, if found, can it be consistently and effectively followed? The insensate, the dumb, the inert things about us do not incite us to war. The motive power, the actuating impulse to destroy, is not in the trees, the mountains, the green hills or the seas. The urge to war comes from within ourselves. It is there that we must look, now and always, for the answer.

The Wide Horizon

Facet of Democracy

By John Ritchey

THE adult education movement might be termed a facet in the jewel of democracy. Shortly, in countless cities in the United States, groups of adults will begin to meet under expert leadership for informal study and discussion. There is literally no end to the varieties of interests that will bring these individuals together. But, however varied the subjects the underlying aim will be unified. Adult education seeks to find through individual interests a path toward the democratic way of life.

The philosophy of adult education in the United States is based on the premise that the democratic way is the best form of communal living. From this point all its educational activities radiate. It begins at the top with the leaders. The professional teacher will find himself teaching side by side with the painter, the master plumber from down the street, a doctor, a carpenter, an engineer, and a newspaperman. Here the dusty beliefs of traditional teaching are brushed away. Teaching itself becomes democratic and not autocratic.

Adult education might be considered still in an embryonic state but even so it has begun to penetrate into every walk of life. In a city such as Boston over a thousand individuals are registered each term of ten weeks. There are three terms each season. The same wide social stratum is represented among the enrollment as among the leaders. The social-register matron sits beside the ten-cent-store clerk in the group on modern philosophy being led by a college dean. In the basement of the same building a stenographer and a professional music teacher tread the light fantastic under the direction of a gifted young dancer.

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In these groups equality, liberty and fraternity are developed. There is constant effort made by the leaders to encourage contributions to the subject under discussion. Each aids in the accumulation of the sum total of information shared by the group. This trends toward a goal of democracy in education.

The value of the adult-educational experiment must be gauged by its effects on individuals. A Boston school teacher who attended a group on creative writing said at the close of the course to the leader: "This group has meant a great deal to me in my work. I wanted to find a way to encourage my students to write about the contemporary scene in their themes. They seem to be so concerned about the past and so little conscious of the present. Now hearing the things that have been written and talked about in this course I feel I can make them see the importance of the now."

As I write this a coincidence has occurred. A letter has just reached me from a young man who last winter attended a group in poetry writing. He incloses several poems. A part of one of them follows:

Awake, you fires!
O you sons of flame, rise up!
You daughters of the wind,
Pour in the breath of conflagration
And send these dying flickers
Leaping high
Like flaming fingers, tearing the gloom away;
Clearing the skies! . . .

And then, O ye people,
Sweep up the straws that bed your slave
And make a sacrificial blaze
So fierce
That all the world will turn
And gaze,
And the whole universe
Stretch forth its cold-number fingers
And breathe warmth again! . . .

* * *

Now this may not be great poetry but it is an adult individual expressing himself in what was for him, until recently, an unfamiliar medium about the world in which he lives. By no stretch of the imagination could one consider this individual's attitude one of passivity. Adult education is an awaking process. It breaks down the belief harbored by many adults that having graduated from an institution of learning their educational equipment is complete for all time.

Gathered together in small informal groups this movement will harbor about 30,000,000 individuals this fall and winter. These grown-up students will range in age from eighteen to seventy. They will come seeking information of various kinds. They will gain new contacts and new experiences. And in the doing, they will be helping to make democracy dynamic.

Mirror of World Opinion

She Sounds Subversive

SO Carole Lombard likes to pay taxes, does she?

If she can't be American enough to complain about taxes, why doesn't she go back where she came from?

What's that? She's from Indiana?

Well, anyway, she ought to be investigated.—*New York World-Telegram.*